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Vaisakha 3, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 23, 1965/Vaisakha 3, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production and Export of Cashewnuts

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*988. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan for suggesting measures for stepping up the production and export of cashewnuts has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copies of the Report of the Study Group are available in the Library of the House. Copies of the two Resolutions issued by the Government on the Report are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4262/65].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि हम इस वक्त इसका कितना निर्यात करते है और इससे हमें कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल होता है ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 22 crores.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो हमारे देश की पैदावार है वह कब तक ऐसी हो जायेगी कि वह गरीब जनता तक पहुंच सके और इसके साथ ही साथ जो हमारी संसद के बड़े बूढ़े हैं जो कि काजू चबा नहीं सकते उनके लिये कब तक घी का इन्तजाम हो सकेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैश्यूनट्स से आप घी में चले गये ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The first part I can answer. The production is estimated at 135,000 tons of which only about 45,000 tons are available for processing for export. The rest are either consumed in the country or wasted. We are proposing to step up the production to 3.8 lakh tons by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Subodh Hansda: A number of resolutions have been adopted and one of the resolutions is that 82,000 tons of raw cashewnuts will be imported from outside to meet the export demand. What is the margin of profit when we re-export the cashewnuts after processing them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are importing to the tune of Rs. 10 crores. We are importing 1.55 lakh tons now. As a result of our programme to step up production indigenously, we propose to reduce the imports from 1.55 lakh tons to 80,000 tons.

Mr. Speaker: He was asking about the profit that we get.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): As my colleague has stated, we are now importing cashewnuts worth Rs. 10 crores. It will be reduced to Rs. 5½ crores in the Fourth Plan. Our exports will be stepped up from Rs. 22 crores to about Rs. 32 crores.

Shri Shinkre: The question was about the margin of profit.

Mr. Speaker: When we import and then export, do we get any profit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, though we import cashew worth only Rs. 10 crores, we are earning Rs. 22 crores by exports after pocessing it. In the Fourth Plan, as mentioned in this Report, we shall produce more locally so that we shall further save Rs. 4½ crores in imports while our exports will go up further by about Rs. 10 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the reactions of the States which produce cashewnuts to the recommendations of the study team that there should be no ceiling applied to the land which these cultivators plant?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The report has generally been welcomed and Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala are enthusiastic about it. With regard to the ceiling on land, the matter is still under consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Which are the main countries to which we export and are they under the export incentive scheme?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no special incentive. We export mainly to USA. USSR, and UR.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that we are now heavily depending upon import of raw nuts and also in view of the fact that we must become self-sufficient in raw nut in the near future, may I know whether the Government have tried to enter into some long-term agreement with some of the African countries so that there is a regular flow of raw nuts? Because, recently reports have come that they are also starting processing industries in Africa.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are importing every tonne of the raw nut that the world has got surplus for export. There is no possibility of further import. That is why the only way in which India can develop further exports of cashewnuts is by producing more of raw nuts within the country.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is a long-term process.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is, but we have to think of it. There is no raw nut left in the world for export as we have imported the maximum that the world produces for processing in India. Therefore now we must turn inwards.

Shri Kapur Singh: As the written statement supplied to us shows, our exports are less than 60,000 tonnes while our imports are over 80,000 tonnes. May I take it that none of our home produce forms part of our exports; or, is it too inferior for foreign markets?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member will kindly see the difference between raw nuts and processed nuts. The import is of raw nuts and the export is of processed nuts and in processing some weight is lost.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो आपका स्टेटमेंट है उसकी धारा 9 से जाहिर होता है कि चार-पांच लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र में काजू का उत्पादन होना चाहिये । आपने अभी कहा कि मैसूर में और केरल में इसका प्रयास हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तर भारत में भी काजू की खेती के लिये कोई प्रयास होगा । इस चार पांच लाख एकड़ में से कुछ हम लोगों के हिस्से में भी आयेगा ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Cashewnut requires a particular climate and soil; unfortunately, that type of soil and climate is not available there.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether experiments have been made or will be made now to grow cashewnut in such areas where they have not been grown so far?

Mr. Speaker: Where they would not grow?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Where they have not been grown so far.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Goa is a new place where already we are trying to grow cashewnuts because the climate there is somewhat like that of Kerala and there is heavy rainfall also; so also in Orissa. So, it is a question of rainfall, climate and soil, whether it is suitable for the purpose.

Steel Rerolling Industry

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*989. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to study the problems of steel rerolling industry in the country;

(b) if so, its constitution and terms of reference; and

(c) whether any definite period is stipulated for submission of the Committee's report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:

Shri S.C. Mukherjee,
Dy. Iron & Steel Controller . Chairman

Shri Viren J. Shah,
The Steel Re-rolling Mills Association of India . . Member

Shri M. Panje,
Chief Supdt. Rolling Mills, Bhilai . . . Member

The Committee will—

(*a*) assess the capacity of re-rolling mills whether working on billet or scrap;

(*b*) recommend what types of merchant products the re-rolling mills can role economically; and

(*c*) indicate what un-tsare out dated and/or un-econ mic

(c) By the end of August, 1965.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As I understand from the reply of the Minister, due to the shortage of billets this committee has been formed. I would like to know as to what is the basis of distribution of billets at the moment to meet the existing capacity of the rerolling mills.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The basis of distribution is based on the year 1960-61 when billets supply was quite in abundance and the re-rollers were asked to indent as much as they could. On that basis the present supply has been distributed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fat that the licensing for further establishment of re-rolling mills has recently been banned; if that is so, is it a fact that some licences have already been issued in 1963 and, if so, what was the basis on which all these licences were issued?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Government have withdrawn the relaxation from June 1963 but they had agreed to the establishment of certain re-rolling mills in backward areas; to that extent they are being allowed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that a portion of scrap iron is also exported? May I know whether this export will be stopped and will be used in these mills for re-rolling purposes?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): There is not much difficulty with regard to scrap, but some rolling mills which are based only on scrap, are now demanding billets.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि कब तक हम इस मामले में सैल्फ सफिशिएन्ट हो जायेंगे ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी तुरन्त सैल्फ सफिशिएन्ट होने की सम्भावना नहीं है । लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ कमी पूरी हो जाये ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the acute shortage of scrap, inordinate delay in delivery of the quotas and discriminating railhead prices have put the re-rolling units in the remotest parts of the country like Assam to the point of extinction and whether any arrangement has been made to ensure regular and adequate supply of scrap as also for making uniformity in the railhead prices of scrap?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Now the Government has decontrolled scrap in order to increase its availability.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या यह सही है कि 1964 में बहुत सी रिरोलिंग स्टील मिलों को काम करना पड़ा क्योंकि उन्हें इनगाट्स काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी हां, यह बात सही है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From a statement recently submitted by the Ministry, it is obvious that quite a few States have been completely starved and they are very low in the matter of re-rolling mills and so also the small-scale industry and this possibly is due to the stagnant attitude of the Government by tying everything to the base of 1960-61. May I know whether the Government has a fresh approach in the matter and would do justice to the States and the small-scale industry.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If the position of raw materials improves, certainly we shall consider giving a little weightage to the States where the re-rolling industry is not well developed. To add to the existing number of re-rolling mills now would mean that the shortage of raw materials will be further aggravated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is not my question. The small-scale industry and the re-rolling mills are already there. But the raw material is not there.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Even in the small-scale section re-rolling mills are there and some of them are based on scrap which is decontrolled, available billets are being distributed to units entitled to work on billets. The Committee's purpose is to go into the whole matter and find out the capacity of the re-rolling mills so that the distribution could be done on an equitable basis. That is the exact purpose of the Committee. Everybody is claiming capacity and the capacity of re-rolling mills, both small and big has been put up very high. Therefore, the purpose of the Committee is to give a correct picture so that distribution could be done on an equitable basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that some of the re-rolling machinery had become obsolete. I think that is so in most of the cases. May I know if the Government intends to give some loan, some aid or some grant to re-rolling mills so that they can become up-to-date and work for the good of the country.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not as if we are short of re-rolling mills. Just at present, I do not think we are contemplating giving loans for re-rolling mills. We are not able to supply raw materials even to the existing mills.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह केन्द्रीय सरकार खूब जानती है कि औद्योगिक कार्य के अन्दर पंजाब राज्य अच्छा आगे बढ़ा हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस समिति में पंजाब राज्य के भी कोई सदस्य शामिल हैं ? अगर हैं, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पंजाब राज्य के कोई सदस्य समिति में शामिल नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो सदस्य हैं वे काफी प्रामाणिक और महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: The hon. Deputy Minister said that in backward areas, licences have been given to start re-rolling mills. May I know whether the Government are assisting them so that these mills go into production unhampered?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The licences were given when the billet position was a little easy. Now, no new licence is being given. It is only after the assessment of the Committee and after the full picture is before us that we can take further action.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Re-rollable scrap is being exported and the mills want billets. What is the difference between the price of the re-rollable scrap and the billets?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I want notice for that.

Industrial Collaboration with Afghanistan

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*991. { **Shri K. N. Tiwary:** / **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Afghanistan and India have agreed upon a programme of industrial collaboration and provision of facilities for the training of Afghan nationals; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of sending a delegation of leading industrialists to Afghanistan for exploring the possibility of industrial collaboration and Economic Co-operation with Afghanistan for joint ventures and other industries being established there has been referred to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. We hope to send a delegation to Afghanistan very soon.

We have also offered to the Royal Afghan Government all facilities for training Afghan nationals in different technologies and other subjects in Indian institutions, Universities and Organisations.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या अफगान गवर्नमेंट ने कोई टर्म्स दी हैं जिन पर यह कोलेबोरेशन होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें टर्म्स नहीं हैं । टर्म्स तो प्रोजेक्ट टू प्राजेक्ट होंगी, क्या टर्म्स उनको मंजूर हैं, क्या टर्म्स हमको सुविधाजनक लगती हैं यह तो बाद में विचार किया जाएगा । आज भी जितनी ज्वाइंट कालेबोरेशन के काम अफगानिस्तान के साथ चल रहे हैं वे इसी आधार पर चल रहे हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए कोलेबोरेशन की बातचीत हो रही हैं, और जो अफगानिस्तान के नेशनल्स यहां ट्रेनिंग के लिए आवेंगे उनको क्या सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी, और क्या हिन्दुस्तान से भी कोई ट्रेनीज अफगानिस्तान ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजे जावेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो इंडस्ट्रीज पहले वहां लग सकती हैं वे ये हैं :

Textiles, cigarette-making, furniture-making, cycles and light engineering products. Recently, soap and perfumeries have also been added. The Royal Afghan Government, when the Prime Minister of Afghanistan was here, had also expressed their keen desire to extend the area of co-operation. So, in response to all the developments that have taken place between the two countries during the last two years, we are proposing to send a high-powered delegation to Kabul to discuss further.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल अफगानिस्तान जाएगा उसमें भारत के व्यापारी होंगे या सरकार के लोग भी होंगे ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: ज्यादातर तो तिजारती और सिनअती लोग होंगे, लेकिन शायद सरकारी अफसर भी जा सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल जाएगा उसके सदस्यों की योग्यता क्या होगी और क्या उसमें कोई संसद सदस्य भी जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसमें तजरबेकार इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट, बिजनैसमैन और टेक्नीशियन जाएंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : और संसद सदस्य ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : संसद सदस्य भी जा सकते हैं अगर वे उस कैटेगरी में आते हैं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अफगानिस्तान से जो नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान प्रशिक्षण के लिये जावेंगे उनका व्यय अफगानिस्तान सरकार बरदाश्त करेगी या भारत सरकार बरदाश्त करेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: : अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों के लड़कों को हम करीब दो हजार स्कालरशिप देते हैं । इसमें रूपी एक्सपेंडीचर हम बरदाश्त करते हैं, और उनके आने जाने में जो फारिन एक्सचेंज खर्च होता है वह उन देशों की सरकार या वे लड़के लड़कियां खुद बरदाश्त करते हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Callaghan, the UK Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced certain measures to curb investments abroad in view of the balance of payments difficulty experienced by UK. May I know whether our balance of payments is very comfortable and if not why we are allowing investment of our capital abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The two things are hardly comparable. UK has invested for the last two hundred years more than one-third of its available total capital. We have begun investment only for the last three years, and we are not having even one per cent of our capital invested abroad. So, the two things are not comparable at all.

Distribution of Cars

*993. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received serious complaints regarding the distribution of cars, particularly regarding special allotments;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter and the improvements which Government propose to introduce; and

(c) whether a Statement regarding the allotment of Fiat cars by Government during 1963 and 1964 will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Occasional complaints have been received relating to the booking of orders for cars with the dealers. They have been referred to the Officers appointed by the State Governments for the purpose, who are empowered to take necessary action in terms of the provisions of the Control Order. As regards allotments from the Central Government quota, whenever complaints are received, they are looked into and action taken. However, instructions are being issued to take prompt action whenever such complaints are received.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4263/65].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government have *suo motu* or on some representation considered the question of decontrol, and if so, the considerations which weighed with them, and the conclusions that they have arrived at?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): There was nothing like a regular representation by any organisation for the purpose of decontrol. But off and on some suggestions have been received by us for decontrol. In the existing conditions of shortage it does not appear possible to decontrol.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What were the considerations which prompted Government to consider this matter at all, when they know that there is an acute shortage? From the Government side I understand that this matter has been under consideration.

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not think that it has been stated anywhere in the main answer that there has been any consideration as such, but any suggestion that may be received from the public is always given consideration by us.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will Government state the factual position and say what steps they propose to take regarding the general complaint from the people that those people who are buyers in their professional lives, such as self-employed engineers, have no chance of getting a Fiat car for another ten years, and the present system of distribution is such that only those favoured by Government or by the industry can get the allotment?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is a system of registration by others, other than the categories already under control for whom there is distribution control by Government. They are registered with the dealers. They are given the cars in their order of priority of registration. We look into the enforcement of that order of priority.

As regards creating further categories to which distribution should be made directly by Government, I think even then the position may not improve, as suggested, very appreciably. In any case, if the hon. Member can make any suggestions which will improve the position so far as this section of people is concerned, short of taking further responsibility on Government, we shall look into that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether it is factually correct that a self-employed busy engineer will not get his car for another ten years?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is so.

Mr. Speaker: There is a list of priority of those who have registered. Whether he is an engineer or not is not relevant.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the position? Is it a fact that he is not likely to get it for another ten years?

Mr. Speaker: It is usually believed that a man who wants to give a Fiat car to his daughter on her marriage should get it registered as soon as she is born.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : फिएट कार के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने जो क़दम उठाया है उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और दूसरे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के कुछ अनुपात में वृद्धि की गई है, यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कोटे में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। चूंकि फिएट का उत्पादन अधिक होने लगा है और उसकी संख्या भी बढ़ गयी है इसलिये गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कोटा हमने बढ़ा दिया है । उसकी फीगर्स देना मुश्किल है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि मेम्बरों का कोटा डबल कर दिया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must have received intimation that the Minister of Industry is arranging a

display of the new cars he is thinking of.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are interested to know what is the purpose? Is he only tantalising us?

Mr. Speaker: They may have better knowledge when they criticise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We want the Minister to produce, not only to show.

Shri Alvares: May I know whether Members will each get a copy of it.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of a large number of complaints being received from a large number of people in regard to the distribution system and in view of this having been introduced about four or five years ago, may I know whether Government have assessed the whole system and whether it leads to a lot of malpractices? If so, what steps will Government take to have the whole distribution system reorganised to minimise such complaints.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is a control order under which the sale and distribution of cars are governed. There is a transport controller in every state who looks into the working of the Act so far as the state dealers are concerned. There have occasionally been complaints but they have not been so numerous as reported to us as to justify any change in the procedure. Allotment is made according to priority everywhere.

Shri Shinkre: Are Government aware that there is a huge racket going on specially in Fiat car as a result of the fact that the difference between the open market price and the control price is almost 2 to 1? If so, what are Government trying to do or thinking of doing to close this gap so as to discourage this racket and bring also some extra money to the public exchequer by way of additional excise duty?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Government have already decided that a car cannot be sold until two years after allotment without the permission of the Controller. No new allotment will be made before four years. I think this is a sufficient step for the time being. So far as Ambassador and Standard cars are concerned, there is now no waiting list. So far as Fiat is concerned, the Central Government quota for this quarter is 190 and in the waiting list of applications, there are 119 Members of Parliament and 4672 officers. What could be done in the circumstances except enforcing these rules?

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, on a point of order. I had put a specific question whether the Government have assessed the whole distribution machinery. The hon. Deputy Minister's reply avoids answering part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come already. What is the point of order in that? Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from the dissatisfaction regarding the present distribution about Fiat cars, there is a genuine discontent and resentment from the various State Governments that the State quotas allotted are quite disproportionate and they are not in consonance with the requirements of the respective States. If that is so what is the remedy?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There cannot be any remedy so far as there is no increase in output.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is said in the statement that allotments are made chronologically according to the order of applications. Here I find several categories mentioned. Doctors are in the waiting list from 7-10-1963 whereas some high Government officers and Members of Parliament have been covered upto 1964. May I know whether these people get priority over the Members of Parliament and officers and Members will not be able to get unless this list is exhausted.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No. Out of the Central Government quota we have fixed a quota of Parliament,

Central Government officers etc. so that there is no question of priority as between different groups.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that either the Government officials or Members of Parliament or people in general are more interested in Fiat car and they are not interested in Ambassadors which are worthless? I would like to know whether it is a fact that for a Fiat one has to wait for seven years because there is pressure from Birla that Fiat cars should not be made available and Ambassador cars should be sold more?

Shri T. N. Singh: I stoutly repudiate any suggestion that there is any pressure from anybody so far as my Ministry is concerned.... (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: What about the other Ministries of the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: I can assure the House that we are not going to yield to any pressure from outside and whatever is correct will be done. I can inform the House that this very year we have increased the production of Fiat considerably; it has gone up by more than 70 or 80 per cent as against the previous year's production figure. In order to maintain the present figures and accelerate it we have raised some foreign credit with the Italians directly for this very purpose, especially for Fiat.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस वक्त किस किस कम्पनी को आप ने एजेंसी दे रखी है और उनके यहां के हिसाब का लेखा-जोखा केन्द्रीय सरकार देखती है या नहीं देखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब कम्पनियां तो हिन्दुस्तान की हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह बात नहीं है । सवाल तो यह है कि आपने जो कोटा दिया होता है जैसे यहां दिल्ली में कमल एंड कम्पनी आदि हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आया उन कम्पनियों के हिसाब-किताब की भी कोई चैकिंग या जांच पड़ताल आदि की जाती है ?

Shri T. N. Singh: We do not give any agencies.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is clear that Fiat car is liked and preferred by the consumers much more than the other cars. What steps Government are taking to improve the Standard or Ambassador car or produce some other new car, maybe, the one that is being shown so that this demand is reduced? Otherwise, how are you going to solve this problem?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion; he has made his suggestion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि अगर यह रूल बना दिया जाये कि जब तक सार्वजनिक जरूरतें पूरी न हो, तब तक पब्लक को कारें न मिलें और किसी एम०पी० और मिनिस्टर को फ़िएट कार न दी जाये, क्योंकि अगर एम०पीज० और मिनिस्टर्ज़ मिल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करेंगे, तो यह मसला बहुत जल्दी हल हो जायेगा ? क्या सरकार इस दिक्कत को हल करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट घोड़े पर सवार हो कर आयेगा ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फ़िएट कार कितनी तैयार होती हैं और अभी तक इतने लोग वेटिंग लिस्ट में क्यों हैं । फ़िएट कार का कंट्रोल रेट चौदह हजार रुपये और कुछ है, जबकि ब्लैक मार्केट में वह अठारह, उन्नीस हजार रुपये में बिकती है इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि जब कभी हम लोगों को ब्लैक की ऐसी

शिकायतें मालूम होती हैं, हम उन पर ऐक्शन लेते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पूरा अधिकार है और हम उन का ध्यान भी आकर्षित करते हैं। जो कुछ हम कानून के मुताबिक कर सकते हैं, वह हम करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : जो कार प्रोड्यूसर हैं, उन के पास कितने परसेंट कोटा होता है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is a manufacturer's quota which is three per cent of the production.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि वितरण के जिन नियमों का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है, उन के बावजूद भी प्रोडूसर्ज टैक्निकल डिफैक्टस के नाम पर अपने पास इतनी कारें रख लेते हैं, जो उन के तीन परसेंट के कोटा से कहीं अधिक होती हैं और जिन की कीमत भी उतनी ही होती है जितनी आधिकाधिक रूप से निकाली जाने वाली कार की है—उस के बराबर होती है ; यदि हां, तो क्या इस को कंट्रोल करने का कोई उपाय किया गया है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो रिजेक्टस वाली बात कही है, मेरा ख़याल है कि कम्पनियों को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वे अपने पास तीन परसेंट से ज्यादा रख सकें। अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझ को कोई इन्फ़र्मेशन देंगे, तो मैं देखूंगा।

Tasar Industry in Chota Nagpur

*994. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Community Development blocks and tribal blocks in Chota Nagpur region in Bihar sufficient and adequate attention has not been paid to develop "Tasar" Industry in all its aspects with a view to improving the local tribal economy; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken in pleased to state:

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir; that is not a fact. A list of the Institutions functioning in the community development blocks and tribal blocks in Chota Nagpur Division for the development of Tasar Industry is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4264/65].

(b) Does not arise.

श्री ह० च० सोय : विवरण में जो तीस टसर सप्लाई स्टेशन और सब-स्टेशन दिए गए हैं, क्या यह सही है कि इन में से आधे से अधिक टसर सप्लाई स्टेशन ऐसे हैं, जो बोगस कहे जा सकते हैं और वहां पर ऐसे लोग बहाल हैं, जो टसर के बारे में कुछ जानते ही नहीं हैं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They cannot be bogus; they are not bogus.

श्री ह० च० सोय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह यह बड़ा जरूरी सवाल है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में जो लोग रखे गए हैं, क्या उन को इस काम की कोई जानकारी है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If the hon. Member would actually pass on that information as to which of them are bogus, I shall certainly enquire into it.

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि बहुत से टसर सप्लाई स्टेशन बोगस हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether those people who are put in charge have any knowledge of this industry.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Obviously, they must be the persons who know the job.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This industry is located in a tribal area and so, may I know the proportion of the tribal people who are engaged in this industry at these stations?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not give the proportion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the Central Silk Board which is the statutory organisation for producing silk, they have admitted in all their meetings that in spite of the large expenditure there has been no increase in the production and, if so, may I know whether the Government have tried to evaluate what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I can give the figures of Tasar exports; in 1960, it was 1,61,000 metres; in 1964, it was 6,41,000 metres. The hon. Member is somewhat misinformed. The export in 1960 was Rs. 21,70,000 and in 1964, it was Rs. 8443,000. The increase in export which is four times in the course of five years is not a bad thing.

Shri A. P. Sharma: How much money the Government has invested over this industry to help the tribal people because this is the main industry for the people in these areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the third Plan, it was Rs. 60 lakhs in Bihar in the fourth Plan, it will be Rs. 80 lakhs.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट में सीड-सप्लाई की बात कही गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नये प्रकार के रेशम के कीड़े इन सेंटरों पर लाए गए हैं, ताकि अच्छी प्रकार का टसर हो सके। जिस प्रकार सरकार ने काश्मीर में जापान से कीड़े लाए हैं, क्या उसी प्रकार से इन सेंटरों पर कोई अच्छे कीड़े लाने की योजना है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मलबरी का ट्री तो सारी दुनिया में कामन है। इस लिए माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक है और जापान, इटली, रूस आदि सब जगहों से मलबरी आ सकता है। लेकिन जहां तक टसर का सम्बन्ध ह, वह अधिकतर हमारी पैकुलियरिटी है या थाईलैंड की। इसलिए उस में प्लान्टेशन की ज्यादा रिसर्च नहीं हुई है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे रिसर्च स्टेशन बोगस हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उन में ज्यादातर टैक्निकली ट्रेन्ड व्यक्ति रखे गए हैं। ऐसा हो सकता है कि उन में से दो चार स्टेशन अच्छी तरह न चलते हों। लेकिन उस का सारा हाइब्रिडाइजेशन इसी मुल्क में किया जाता है, और उस के कुछ रिजल्ट भी आ रहे हैं। मैं सदन को बाताना चाहता हूं कि टसर को इंडस्ट्री कोई प्लान्टेशन इंडस्ट्री नहीं है और मलबरी की तरह कोई रेगुलर एग्रीकल्टरल प्राडक्शन नहीं होता है। फ़ारेस्ट में जो ट्रीज़ होते हैं, उस में से कलेक्ट किया जाता है। It is more like a waste-product industry and to that extent it is not likely to be developed as mulberry industry.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is absolutely wrong.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question.

Decontrol of Iron and Steel

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*995. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to decontrol iron and steel; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Raj Committee on steel control, the Government of India decided to remove price and distribution control over non-flat products, with effect from 1-3-1964. Since then, control has been lifted on the prices of tinplates on 26-12-64, and on price and distribution of baling hoops on 25-3-1965. The possibility of progressively extending decontrol on other items is constantly kept in mind.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त हमें कितने लोहे और इस्पात की जरूरत है और हम कितना पैदा कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक स्टील का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा उत्पादन 4.5 मिलियन टन है और हम करीब एक मिलियन टन बाहर से आयात कर रहे हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इस्पात बाहर से आयात किया जाता है, वह हमारे देश में पैदा किये गए इस्पात से महंगा पड़ता है या सस्ता।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह तो कैटेगरी-वाइज अलग अलग प्राइस पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : रेट में कितना अन्तर है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : एक तरह की कैटेगरी नहीं है---कई केटेगरीज हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछली दफा इस सदन में मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से कहा गया था कि अभी इसकी कमी रहेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक यह कमी रहेगी।

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Just now he answered that we are importing about a million tons. By the end of the Fourth Plan perhaps we will be able to fill up the gap.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the main reason for de-control is the growing corrupt practices generated by controls or the availability of easy supplies?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Some materials which are not in short supply and also where prices are not likely to shoot up very high were de-controlled on the recommendation of the Raj Committee. Recently we de-controlled tinplate. Baling hoops also were not a material which was used by everybody except tea companies and others. Therefore, we are watching and wherever we feel that there is enough production and the prices are not likely to shoot up very high we will decontrol progressively.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that de-control of iron and steel has led to the cornering of these commodities on the part of some big industrial people; if so, may I know what steps Government has taken to see that this de-control does not lead to blackmarketing and hoarding and also other antisocial activities?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; when there is control also these things will be seen. It is not that control alone leads to blackmarketing and all that. De-control has also got its own defects. The prices shoot up a little. But there is a Joint Plan Committee which watches over this. The Government is also watching. We are in touch with the State Governments. The State Governments also keep us informed about the prices and availability of stock, and we will take the necessary steps to keep situation in hand.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : नियंत्रण हटने से कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि खेती के काम में प्रयुक्त होने वाली जो लोहे की

चीजें हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई बुरा प्रभाव पड़े, वे ठीक तरह से मिल न सकें ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कुछ चीजें जैसे फ्लैट प्रोडक्ट्स हैं वे तो अभी कंट्रोल में हैं और बाकी कुछ चीजें जैसे चैनल्ज और राउंड्ज हैं जोकि काफी मात्रा में हैं उन्हीं को डिकंट्रोल किया गया है । इसलिए सब चीजें कंट्रोल के बाहर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : कुछ किस्म के लोहे और इस्पात के ऊपर से नियंत्रण हटाया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी किस्म के लोहे और इस्पात के ऊपर से कब तक कंट्रोल हटेगा जबकि लोहे का उत्पादन हमारे देश में बढ़ रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यही कोशिश की जा रही है । जैसे जैसे अवेलेबिलिटी बढ़ रही है उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, धीरे धीरे कंट्रोल हटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact and whether Government has made any assessment as to the type of steel required for irrigation dams and what is our performance in that sector so far? And what has the hon. Minister to say about the fact that certain irrigation projects have remained incomplete for five years because steel could not be made available for the construction of dams?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is difficult for us to say about a particular project unless we receive a specific notice beforehand. We are trying to produce and supply according to the requirements.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: While answering the question the hon. Minister has stated that where there is control or de-control the prices will rise in the blackmarket. Has any regular study been made to find out by what percentage the price goes up when there is de-control of these materials?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not the same for all the materials. In the case of those articles which are in a little short supply naturally the prices have gone up. That is the report from the State Governments. In the case of many other items, which are easily available, the prices might have shot up, it may be by 10 per cent; not higher than that.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the distributors have been given the liberty of selling these controlled items of iron and steel if the people for whom they are meant do not lift them in time?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir. After a stipulated time, if it is not lifted they are allowed to sell.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Arising out of the answer, it appears that certain items have been de-controlled after the recommendation of the Raj Committee. I wish to know whether it is a fact that nearly 700 employees working in the office of the Chief Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta were declared surplus. If so, is it a fact that they were not provided with alternative jobs? What is the position?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It was brought to our notice that in view of de-control there is surplus of staff. We have been trying to secure alternative employment for them in other departments. We have not retrenched them before providing some alternative employment. We are making every effort in co-operation with other departments to see that they are re-employed.

श्री अचल सिंह : डिकंट्रोल होने पर जो लोहे का सामान है वह पुराने को ही मिल रहा है, नयों को नहीं मिल रहा है क्या यह सच है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जिन आइटम्ज का डिकंट्रोल हो चुका है, उनके लिए जो रजिस्टर्ड स्टाकिस्ट्स नहीं हैं, उनके अलावा भी लोग इंडेंट कर सकते हैं ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if any enquiry is made about the genuineness of the parties to the permits in respect of which the stocks are not lifted within the prescribed period?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The permits are issued by the State authorities on the registered and other stockists.

New York World Fair

*996. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to choose and collect materials for the 'Time Capsule' to be buried in October, 1965 at the World Fair of New York, has asked the Government of India for the supply of any suitable materials for the purpose; and

(b) the particulars of the Indian materials so selected and supplied?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Though no formal approach has been made by Fair Authorities to Government of India as such, Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member Planning Commission who was in New York recently had been contacted by them and Prof. Thacker has supplied them some material regarding India.

On the basis of information so far received by us, the items which are likely to be included in the Time Capsule which will be burried at the end of the Fair regarding India are as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4265/65].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Committee constituted for the purpose included any Indian?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is purely a committee of the Fair authorities; not an international committee; the Committee is of the executive management of the Fair, consisting of local people.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that some suggestions have been made, may I know whether the Government of India has considered the inclusion of the will laid down by the late Prime Minister in this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as our information goes, all the items that we have mentioned for putting down the history of India from that date to the most modern developments are likely to be included in the Time Capsule. As it is going to be a photographic film, much of the data will be covered by the Time Capsule.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In view of the fact that even in the pyramids of Egypt Benares goods have been found, may I know whether arts goods of Benares have been included in this or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a much more basic historical concept than one or two products. We have put down the names of our personalities, the type of history that India has got, the geographical importance of Mount Everest, the important rivers of India, the architecture of India, like the Tajmahal, and other things. All these things have been put down.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Benares goods are also historically important.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why is a Gandhi cap not being included in this Time Capsule because it represents the post-independence development? This is the most symbolic representation of India today and it should have been included. I want to know why it has not been included.

An Hon. Member: Even the Congress people are discarding it now.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Gandhi cap to be included in the Time Capsule? We have put down for inclusion Mahatma Gandhi's life and his *Experiments with Truth* and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's *Discovery of India*. Gandhi cap perhaps cannot be

included in the Time Capsule because it is not an object that is to be put there, but only historical description of events of great importance to our nation are to be put in the Time Capsule.

Shri Kapur Singh: Put it in that form.

बेबी फूड का उत्पादन

*997. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री 26 फरवरी, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 193 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक बेबी फूड के उत्पादन की स्थिति में कितना सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) बेबी फूड का उपादन करने के उद्देश्य से कारखाने खोलने के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र आये हैं तथा उनमें से कितनों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पनीर भी बेबी फूड की तरह दुर्लभ हो गया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Production figures for January-February 1965 show an improvement in production over the average production during the year 1964.

(b) Out of eight applications received, licences have been granted in three cases.

(c) No scarcity of cheese has been reported.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय उपमंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जनवरी और फरवरी के महीनों में बेबी फूड के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है । क्या उनको पता है कि इसके बावजूद भी अभी बाजार में बेबी फूड नहीं मिलता है और जो मिलता भी है वह काले बाजार में मिलता है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : हम यह मालूम है कि अभी कमी है लेकिन उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है वह भी ठीक है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना जब बनाई गई थी उस समय क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया था कि इस देश में बेबी फूड की मांग बढती जएगी और यदि ध्यान रखा गया था तो आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए जो नए कारखानों के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाने थे या जो पुराने कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में योजना बनाई गई थी, उसको कहां तक अभी तक लागू किया जा सका है और कहां तक इस में आपको सफलता मिली है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : नए कारखानों के लिए लाइसेंस तो बराबर दिये जा रहे हैं और अभी जैसा बताया गया है कि तीन को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ताकि बेबी फूड का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके ।

Cement factories at Wah and Rohri

*998. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has taken over the Indian owned cement factories at Wah and Rohri;

(b) if so, whether Government of Pakistan have assured full compensation to the Indians; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Government of West Pakistan has acquired the immovable property of the Indian owned

Associated Cement Companies factories at Wah and Rohri. The amount of compensation for this agreed to by the A.C.C. is Rs. 52 lakhs. In order to continue the manufacture of cement without interruption the Government of West Pakistan have also purchased from the A.C.C. their movable and other assets not covered by acquisition on the 12th March, 1965. The actual price of the deal is to be calculated in accordance with the agreement between the two parties. It is, however, estimated by the A.C.C. that the purchase consideration is expected to amount to Rs. 335/340 lakhs (including the compensation of Rs. 52 lakhs for immovable property). The price will be paid by the West Pakistan Government in cash and/or kind (viz. cement and/or clinker and/or other commodities acceptable to the Government of India as the parties may agree by mutual consent) over a period of seven years. The West Pakistan Government have furnished to the A.C.C. a confirmed irrevocable and without recourse guarantee of the First National City Bank, Bombay.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as statement it is said that Rs. 52 lakhs have been fixed for the immovable property of the two cement factories. May I know how this figure has been arrived at, because Rs. 52 lakhs seems to be a very small amount for two cement factories' immovable property? Was the Government of India consulted when fixing the price or was it fixed on their own accord?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as the agreement for the sale price is concerned, it is primarily a matter between the contracting parties, that is, the Punjab Government, the Development Corporation as also the ACC. Of course, they kept the Government informed about it. They also feel that the price is very much less compared to the market price; but the overall transaction is helpful both from India's point of view and from the ACC's point of view because investment in Pakistan is non-repatriable. So, considering that, the price is considered reasonable.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that prior to this two other Indian cement factories were acquired by the Pakistan Government; if that is so, whether the remittances are coming for those cement factories or not yet?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): That is true. So far as the remittances are concerned, I have no reason to believe that they are not coming; but I can make a specific enquiry.

Printing of Railway Tickets in Hindi

*999. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiries have been made about the printing of Railway tickets in Hindi only in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the findings in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4266/65].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know under what circumstances this came to be done and what repercussions were produced in Andhra Pradesh and some of the other States in India?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, there was no particular circumstance involved. This ticket was supplied to Secundrabad station on 4th August, 1962 and later in October last year another series of tickets was supplied and the two series are here—and that particular ticket also was printed not only in Hindi but in English also. I do not know how it was allowed to go in press that it was printed only in Hindi. It is here and you can yourself examine it.

Mr. Speaker: Why was it that, when it was produced in Rajya Sabha, there was no report that nobody looked at it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We were not in Rajya Sabha. That was our misfortune.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the tickets, according to the 3-language formula, are printed all over India or they are being printed only in some of the States?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About the printing of tickets under the 3-language formula, I may say there are certain Railways, particularly, the South-Eastern Railway, which runs through six States. There are other Railways which pass through four States. So, the general instruction is that the ticket should be issued in Hindi, English and the regional language. But in the North-Eastern Railway, it is in English and Hindi because Hindi is the regional language.

Then, in the Northern Railway, it should be in Punjabi, Hindi and English and the efforts are being made to issue tickets in all the three languages. In the Eastern Railway, it is in Hindi, Bengali and English. But there are certain pockets, in Howrah-Sealdah section, where—of course, the regional language is Bengali—Hindi is also used there. So, it is English, Hindi and Bangla.

Similarly, in Assam, in the N.F. Railway, it is the regional language, Hindi and English. So, this is prevalent virtually everywhere. But there are particular pockets where this difficulty is being experienced because there is not only one regional language but there are two or three regional languages spoken there.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: This ticket which is referred to has been issued from Secundrabad which is on the Central Railway where the regional language is Telugu. I want to know why this clear omission was made in not printing the ticket in that language also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, prior to 1960, there was one order and in 1960 there was an amendment to that order. Later on, in 1962, there was an additional amendment that we must conform with the 3-language formula. After 1962, we conformed with that 3-language formula. But, as I explained there are certain difficulties because there are some pockets where there are more than two or three regional languages. In Secundrabad also, there were two regional languages, Marathi plus Telugu. . . .

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am talking about Secundrabad zone of the Railway. You need not say 'No, no' without understanding any problem.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In that zone, Marathi is spoken which has now gone to Maharashtra. Then, there was another trouble also. . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: On a point of order, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The press was shifted from Secundrabad to Byculla and the types, etc. were not shifted. It took some time to shift all the types to Byculla. That was also an additional reason.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: My point of order is this. This 3-language formula came in 1962, as the Minister says. Telegu is one of the major regional languages of the country and Secundrabad has been the headquarters since a long time. The Minister says Marathi is also used there. I would like to know why the ticket was not printed in Marathi also? Only English and Hindi has been printed.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to know from the Minister or from me?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I want to know it from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The point of order is also to be answered by the Minister.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am sorry.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन अखबारों ने यह गलत प्रोपेगैन्डा किया उन के खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट क्या ऐक्शन ले रही है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They should be better informed.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : यह जो थ्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूला टिकेट्स की प्रिंटिंग के लिये तय किया गया है, उसमें क्रम क्या होगा। पहले हिन्दी होगी, उस के बाद अंग्रेजी होगी और तब रीजनल लैंग्वेज होगी या पहले रीजनल लैंग्वेज होगी उस के बाद हिन्दी होगी और फिर अंग्रेजी होगी।

श्री राम सुभग सिंह : सिकन्दराबाद में थ्री लग्वेज फार्मूला के अनुसार जो टिकट बिकते हैं उन में पहले तैलगू है, उस के बाद हिन्दी है और उसके बाद अंग्रेजी है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैं सिकन्दराबाद के लिये सिर्फ नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैंने पूछा था कि थ्री लैंग्वेज फार्मुला के अनुसार पहले हिन्दी होगी उसके बाद अंग्रेजी होगी और बाद में रीजनल लैंग्वेज होगी या पहले रीजनल लैंग्वेज होगी फिर हिन्दी होगी और बाद में अंग्रेजी होगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में यह टिकट इस तरह से तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों की सुविधा के लिये छपते हैं। इस लिये कोशिश यही होगी कि हम उसी भाषा को तरजीह दें जो कि वहां की आम जबान हो।

Shri Sezhiyan: From the statement I find that these tickets had been printed during 1962. But according to the provision of the Constitution applicable in 1962, English should not have been omitted. They might have used Hindi or not, but English should not have been omitted. May I know why English was excluded while giving the name of the station on the railway ticket, even though it was a constitutional obligation at that time and why it was done in an unconstitutional way?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): The whole trouble has arisen because we are thinking of the year 1962 when this language trouble which has now developed was not there. Besides, hon. Members are mixing the States with the railway zones. The railways only go by the zones. Luckily, the scripts for Hindi and Marathi are just the same. Therefore, if there was any trouble there, that would not have mattered much, but we have corrected it. It was not done intentionally, and, therefore, there is nothing which really calls for any criticism.

Shri Sezhiyan: My question was different.

Shri Buta Singh: There is a general complaint from the ticketless travellers that when they are caught, the memo of penalty issued to them is in English. May I know what steps Government propose to take to abolish this discrimination against the ticketless travellers?

Shri S. K. Patil: They are the luckiest people in the sense that they do not have to bother about the language.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस में जो यह लिखा हुआ है कि रचना करेंगे तो रचना तो किताबी होती है, कागजी होती है। रचना और कुछ नहीं होती। इसी लिये मैं कहता हूं कि सरकार की सारी योजनायें कागजों में ही रह जाती हैं। यहां पर "निर्माण करेंगे" होना चाहिये "रचना करेंगे" नहीं होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह माननीय सदस्य मुझे लिख सकते थे कि इस का तर्जुमा ऐसा होना चाहिये। यह मुझे को बतला देना चाहिये था। आखिर मैं यह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता ही सीखूंगा। जब तक वह मुझे सिखलायेंगे नहीं तब तक कैसे सीखूंगा।

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० **देशमुख** : इस का अनुवाद रचना ही होगा, निर्माण नहीं होगा।

Manufacture of Fertilizer and Chemical Equipment

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*1000 { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several foreign parties have expressed their keen desire and interest to collaborate with the Government of India in setting up of a fabrication plant for manufacture of fertilizer and chemical equipment; and

(b) if so, the names of those companies, their terms for such collaboration and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Preliminary contact has been established with some well known manufacturers in different countries. So far detailed discussions have made some progress in respect of one of them. However, the terms and other matters are yet to be finalised.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government have assessed the requirements of foreign exchange in importing the machinery needed by us to meet our requirements of fertilisers, and if so, whether this agreement will be favourable to India?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Does my hon. friend want information regarding the foreign exchange content of the proposed new factory? Or is he talking of the foreign exchange content of the fertiliser equipment that is imported?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Before entering into an agreement for collaboration for the manufacture of this machinery, may I know the present foreign exchange expenditure that is being incurred by Government in importing this machinery, and whether this agreement will help Government to save that foreign exchange expenditure?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are yet in the negotiating stage. That question has not yet arisen.

12.00 hrs.

Short Notice Question

हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल

\+

S.N.Q. 11. { **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या **उद्योग तथा सम्भरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल के कुछ श्रमिक भूख हड़ताल पर हैं जिसमे कि श्रमिकों में

बड़ी उत्तेजना है और उत्पादन में भारी क्षति हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका कोई ज्ञापन अथवा मांग-पत्र सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ति० ना० सिंह) : (क) कुछ व्यक्तियों ने जिनकी सेवाएं हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा समाप्त कर दी गई थीं तथा एक 'बी' ग्रेड के कारीगर ने जो छुट्टी पर था, 24 मार्च, 1965 से 13 अप्रैल, 1965 तक बारी बारी से भूख हड़ताल की थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्रीमन्, सरकार को मजदूरों की ओर से मांग-पत्र दिया गया है, पर मंत्री महोदय ने इन्कार किया है और कहा है कि उनको नहीं मिला। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पांच छः हजार मजदूरों ने अपना मांगपत्र हस्ताक्षर करके सरकार को भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो तनखाह कम करके भत्ता बढ़ाया है, उस पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री ति० ना० सिंह : यूनियन की तरफ से तो हमारे पास कोई चारटर आफ डिमांड्स नहीं आया है। जैसे साधारण चिट्ठियां आती रहती हैं इस तरह से दो एक चिट्ठियां आयी हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : करीब 105 व्यक्ति वहां से हटाए गए हैं और कुछ लोग जेलों में बन्द हैं। अगर वे वामपन्थी हैं तो क्या इसकी जांच करके सरकार उन पर मुकदमा चलावेगी और उनकी न्यायिक जांच करेगी ताकि उनको सफाई देने का अवसर मिल सके ?

श्री ति० ना० सिंह : ये लोग बराबर गैरहाजिर रहे और उन्होंने अर्जी भी नहीं भेजी, इस लिए कायदे के अन्दर उनको निकाल दिया गया।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the main demand of the employees of HEL today is that their salaries, wages and allowances should be at par with those of other Central Government employees? If so, what is the reaction of Government to it? Is it a fact that 8 employees are even to-day rototing behind bars under DIR? Will Government now release them to restore normalcy in the establishment?

श्री ति० ना० सिंह : क्या तीनों सवालों का जवाब दूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक का भी दे सकते हैं तो काफी है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is connected.

श्री ति० ना० सिंह: जहां तक एम्पलाईज का ताल्लुक है, जैसा कि मैं पहले उत्तर दे चुका हूं, इन्होंने अर्जी तक नहीं दी और इसलिए इन को बरखास्त किया गया। जहां तक इन की मांग का सवाल है हम ने सन् 1962 से ले कर अपनी गवर्नमेंट स्केल के मुताबिक सब की तनखाहों को ठीक कर दिया और इस तरह गवर्नमेंट स्केल के बारे में जो असामंजस्य था वह भी दूर कर दिया है, और कोई असंतोष का कारण नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो लोग जेल में है, क्या उन पर सरकार मुकदमा चलाना चाहती है, इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : क्या कर्मचारियों को सरकार भूख हड़ताल के जरिए अपनी मांगों को मंजूर करवाने की सुविधा देना चाहती है ? यदि नहीं, तो जो लोग अपनी मांगें मंजूर करवाने के लिए भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं

उनके खिलाफ सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करना चाहती है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : भूख हड़ताल से हम इंटिमिडेट होने वाले नहीं हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ महीनों पहले कुछ मजदूरों को भारत सुरक्षा कानून के मातहत गिरफ्तार किया गया था उसके बाद उनको छोड़ दिया गया, लेकिन इस बहाने पर कि वे गैर हाजिर थे उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन्सानियत की दृष्टि से और औद्योगिक शान्ति की दृष्टि से वह उनके सवाल पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इन लोगों ने अर्जी भी नहीं भेजी जो कि वे भेज सकते थे और इसलिए निकाल दिए गए।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न तो और था। यह अर्जी न देने की बात तो औपचारिक चीज है।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Just now the Minister explained that they did not place any appeal with the authorities. May I ask whether it is in the knowledge of the Minister that before discharging the worker from any establishment or factory, a charge sheet is necessary from the authorities on which only the dismissal can take place?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think the hon. Member is wrongly informed. There was no question of any appeal from there. They did not even submit leave application. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : उसकी बिना पर उनको निकाल दिया और अब उनको भूखों मारेंगे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि जो लोग जेल में हैं क्या सरकार उन पर मुकदमा चलावेगी। इसका जवाब नहीं मिला। उन पर मुकदमा क्यों नहीं चला रहे हैं।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जो लोग जेल में हैं उनको प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा जेल में डाला गया है, हमने उनको जेल में नहीं डाला है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Japanese Steel Products

*990. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uikey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 249 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal advanced by the Japanese Steel Industry to exchange Japanese steel products for Indian iron ore has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The proposal made by the Japanese Steel Industry to earmark a portion of the foreign exchange earnings on export of Iron Ore to Japan for purchase of Japanese Steel is still under consideration. The details will be discussed with the Japanese Steel Industry when the delegation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation visits Japan shortly to negotiate the contracts for the sale of Iron Ore.

Use of Low-Grade Coal as Fuel

*992. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of using low-grade coal as fuel in place of cow-dung;

(b) whether any comprehensive scheme has been drawn up in consul-

tation with the Ministry of Food & Agriculture to release large amount of animal dung now burnt as fuel for its utilisation as fertiliser; and

(c) whether transport costs are likely to be reduced through subsidies for facilitating the despatch of low-grade coal from the production plants to the outlying areas?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The substitution of cow dung by some other fuel, including soft coke, in villages is, no doubt, a desirable objective. However, the large disparity in the price of soft coke and of cow dung, which is available, practically free of cost, is an important factor which militates against the use of soft coke by the rural population. The use of soft coke by the rural population on a large scale is unlikely unless both production and transport costs are heavily subsidised, and soft coke is made available at nominal price to compete with cowdung. However, to conserve cowdung for use as manure, State Governments have taken up schemes for quick growing plantations and installation of gas plants from cow dung.

लीपज़िग मेला

*1001. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1965 के संडे "स्टेट्समैन" के इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पूर्व जर्मनी के लीपज़िग शहर में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला हो रहा है उसमें हमारे व्यापारिक प्रचार की सामग्री को दिखाने का जो उद्देश्य था वह विफल हो रहा है क्योंकि सारी प्रचार सामग्री अंग्रेजी में थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अपने राजदूतों वाणिज्य दूतों तथा अन्य प्रतिनिधियों को ऐसी हिदायतें भेजने का है जिससे भविष्य में ऐसी गलतियां फिर न होने पायें और देश के खजाने को ऐसा नुकसान न पहुंचे जो कि आसानी से टाला जा सकता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनु भाई शाह) : (क) उल्लिखित समाचार सरकार ने देखा है । विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि पर लगे हुए प्रतिबन्धों से विवश होते हुए यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक प्रचार सामग्री जर्मन भाषा में छाप कर प्रकाशित की गई थी ।

(ख) विदेशों में हमारे दूतावास स्थानीय भाषाओं में प्रचार की आवश्यकता से अनभिज्ञ नहीं है । हम उन्हें इस विषय में फिर हिदायतें भेज रहे हैं जिससे भविष्य में वे इन्हें भूल न जायं । हम भारतीय निर्यातकों को भी विदेशी भाषाओं में, विशेषत: प्रदर्शनियों के सिलसिले में, प्रचार सामग्री प्रकाशित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित कर रहे है ।

Cotton Mills in Public and Cooperative Sectors

***1002. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 486 on the 19th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Indian Cotton Mills Federation regarding Government's proposal to set up cotton mills in the Public and Cooperative sectors;

(b) if so, the main points made out by the Federation; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) and (b). The Government of India have received a copy of the representation which the Indian Cotton

Mills Federation addressed to the Planning Commission. The main point made by the Federation is that looking to the heavy calls on Government's resources of finance and technical and administrative personnel, a decision to set up mills in the cooperative and public sectors should be taken only if it is established that the existing industry is not producing enough or that it is not expanding on the required scale in spite of the necessary supplies of machinery, etc., being available and that Government's entry into the field is necessary to cure these ills. The Federation considers that no case can be made out on either of these grounds for diverting Government's scarce resources of finance and man-power for starting cotton mills.

(c) The Government's reaction has been conveyed to the Federation. It has been the policy of the Government of India and of the State Governments to encourage co-operative effort in various fields. Already about 52 co-operative spinning mills have been established or are in the process of being established. The present proposal is, therefore, no departure from the Government's established policy. Cloth is an essential requirement of the people; and in respect of a commodity of such universal consumer interest, it is advantageous from the point of view of public policy to have some units in the public sector also. One of the objectives of the scheme is that some mills should be set up in industrially backward areas of the country where private entrepreneurs have not evinced sufficient interest. Another objective is to manufacture quality yarn of different types for export. In the field of export of yarn, existing mills have not shown adequate interest, no doubt because of the attractive internal market in the country. The setting up of the mills under the proposed scheme will be part of the planned expansion programme of the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. It will not, therefore, result in any handicap to the private sector. The private sector units have been expanding and will continue to increase in the future, because the requirements of yarn and cloth both for internal consumption and exports will be on the increase from year to year.

Machine Tool Plants

*1003. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two more machine tool plants in the public sector;

(b) if so, the main features of these plants; and

(c) their location?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the plants will manufacture medium heavy machine tools like Centre Lathes, Turret Lathes and Horizontal Boring and Milling Machines upto 950 numbers or 5000 tonnes a year. The other plant will manufacture various types of grinding machines upto 850 numbers or 3000 tonnes a year. A Grey Iron Foundry with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes of castings a year, common to both these plants, will be set up alongwith the medium heavy machine tool plant. The value of yearly output of the medium heavy machine tool plant, grinding machine tool plant and grey iron foundry is estimated to be Rs. 6.8 crores, 3.8 crores and Rs. 2.1 crores, respectively.

(c) The medium heavy machine tool plant and the foundry will be set up at Bhavnagar in Gujarat and the grinding machine tool plant at Ajmer in Rajasthan.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*1004. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 244 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for the supply of iron ore to Japan have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A delegation of the MMTC is expected to visit Japan in May for the annual over-all discussions about supply of iron ore to Japan; details regarding the supply of Kiriburu ore are also expected to be settled in course of that visit.

Import and Export Trade Control Organisation

*1005. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Rameshwaranand:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team which had been set up to examine the working of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation has submitted its report;

(b) the extent to which Government have found it expedient to liberalise their import policy; and

(c) the measures devised to ensure that the industries do not suffer because of the lack of capital goods, raw materials and other basic needs?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Part I of the Report of the Study Team has been submitted to Government. A copy of this report was placed on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1965.

(b) and (c). A copy of resolution containing the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Study Team has also been placed on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1965.

Public Sector Steel Projects

*1006. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three public sector steel projects are running at a loss in spite of increase in production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of loss incurred during 1964-65; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct any enquiry into the causes of losses, and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). As the accounts for the year 1964-65 have yet to be finalised, it is difficult to indicate the financial results of the public sector steel plants for this year. During 1963-64 Hindustan Steel Limited incurred a net loss of Rs. 4.79 crores.

The loss is mainly due to production being below the rated capacity and heavy capital related charges including depreciation and interest.

As reasons for loss are known and suitable remedial steps are already being taken to improve the position, an inquiry is not considered necessary.

Import of T. V. Sets

*1007. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received offers from various foreign countries for export of T.V. sets to India this year;

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the terms of the offers;

(c) whether Government have issued any import licences this year for such sets; and

(d) if so, for how many sets, at what cost, and from where?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An offer has been received from Hungary for supply of 4000 sets with a very short delivery period. The payment is to be made in non-convertible Indian Rupees under Indo-Hungarian Payment Agreement. Offers have also been received from two Indian parties for importing T. V. sets from Holland and U.S.S.R. and also from a party of Indian origin in East Africa to import T.V. sets out of their foreign exchange earnings from General Currency area and supply to India at the cheapest possible price with satisfactory after-sales service condition.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For 1000 sets from General Currency Area and the question of price at which the sets are to be made available to the public is under consideration.

Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation

*1008. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** / **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Kapur Singh:** / **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation is proposed to be set up by Government; and

(b) if so, its constitution and functions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of the Corporation will in the first instance be to extend guarantees to the credits and loans made available by commercial banks or financial institutions to tea estates. The details connected with the setting up of the Corporation are being worked out.

Rakha Copper Deposits in Bihar

*1009. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** / **Shri Ravindra Varma:** / **Shri K. C. Pant:** / **Shri M. R. Krishna:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start exploiting the Rakha Copper reserves in Bihar;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the proposal; and

(c) the anticipated potential of copper in this area?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Indian Bureau of Mines is presently carrying out detailed proving operations of Rakha Copper Deposits. If the results of the exploratory work are favourable proposals for a mining project will be drawn up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is too early to indicate the potential for copper metal production.

Allotment of Cars and Scooters

*1011. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some officials and others entitled for allotment of vehicles (cars and scooters) from Government quota are misusing this facility for profiteering purpose having purchased and sold out the vehicles three, four or five times at high profits; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the rules, relating to the allotment of such vehicles both through Government quotas and otherwise to make profiteering impossible?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Government are generally aware of the possibilities of misuse of the facilities for allotment of vehicles under Government quota. In order to minimise such misuse and plug loopholes in the system of allotment, Government have from time to time tightened the system of allotment and procedures.

Geological Survey of Orissa

2508. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has surveyed the whole State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the mineral resources discovered and the names of such areas; and

(c) the nature of schemes formulated to exploit them?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A reconnaissance survey of the State is almost complete and mapping on 1:63,360 scale has been carried out over more than 75,000 square kilometres by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) A statement giving the required information is as follows:

(b) Name of Minerals	Areas
1. Iron Ore	Keonjhar, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Puri and Sundergarh districts.
2. Managanese Ore	Sundergarh, Bolangir.
3. Chromite	Cuttack- Dhenkanal.
4. Coal	Talcher.
5. Limestone	Western shores of Chilka lake in the Ganjam and Puri.
6. Copper	Bolangir.
7. Graphite	Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur.
8. Clays	Koraput and Puri.
9. Bauxite	Koraput and Kalahandi.
10. Placer Gold	Dhenkanal and Koraput.
11. Mica	Koraput and Sambalpur.

(c) The following schemes have been formulated so far :

1. Karburu Iron Ore Project.
2. Barsua Iron Ore Project.
3. Tomko-Da tar Iron Ore Project.
4. Nayagarh-Malangtol Iron Ore Project.
5. Talcher Industrial Complex.

Vending Contracts

2509. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the change, if any, made in the terms and conditions for the grant of the vending contracts on Railway stations on the Northern Railway from 1st April, 1963 to date for their unsatisfactory performance or termination of contracts;

(b) which of the old vending contractors have got their contracts ren-

ewed; how many contracts have been cancelled or holdings changed due to their unsatisfactory performance or termination of their agreements from 1st April, 1963 to date on the Northern Railway and at which stations; and

(c) the terms of giving these vending contracts to the new entrants??

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No change has been made in the terms and conditions for the award of vending contracts. In accordance with the rules already in force, unsatisfactory working on the part of the contractors is viewed seriously and severe action, such as imposition of fines or termination of contracts, is taken, as warranted.

(b) Information in respect of vending contractors whose contracts have been renewed, relating to the period from 1-4-63 to date, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

During the period from 1-4-63 to date, vending contracts of 13 contractors were terminated due to their unsatisfactory performance, whose particulars are as follows:—

Name of Station	*Name of Contractors*
Allahabad	M/s. Mohan Jatav & Co.
Mota	Shri Shah Mohd.
Bhatinda	M/s. Kirpa Ram & Sons.
Chandigarh	M/s. Karam Chand Nihal Chand.
Dhatmthan Sahib	Shri Inder Singh
Pilukhera	Shri Richhpal Singh
Patiala	Shri Hem Raj Dhusia
Safidon	M/s. Chhinko Bai Asa Nand
Sirhind	Shri Hem Raj
Tapa	Shri Nand Singh
Ludhiana	Shri Ganga Parshad
Kotdwara	M/s. Chuni Lal Chhote Lal
Pathri	Shri Babu Ram Tyagi.

(c) As stated in aswers to (a), there is no change in the terms when contracts are allotted to new entrants.

मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट का संभरण

2510. **श्री लखमू भवानी :**
श्री वाड़िया :

क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964–65 और 1965–66 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की सीमेंट की कितनी आवश्यकता थी ; और

(ख) 1964–65 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितना सीमेंट दिया गया और 1965–66 में कितना सीमेंट देने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के कोटे के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट की मांग, नियतन और सम्भरण निम्न प्रकार हुआ है :—

वर्ष	मांग	नियतन (मी० टनों में)	सीमेंट भेजा गया
1964–65	783,998	297,900	209,403
1965–66 (अप्रैल–जन, 1965 तक)	217,584	89,100	भेजने में प्रगति हो रही है।

राज्यों को सीमेंट का नियतन उनके द्वारा हर तिमाही को किए गए इन्डैन्ट पर किया जाता है। यद्यपि यह बतलाना कठिन है कि 1965–66 में कितने सीमेंट को भेजा जाएगा लेकिन फिर भी 1964–65 की तुलना में अनुमान है कि यह अधिक ही होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश को इस्पात का निर्यात

2511. **श्री लखमू भवानी :**
श्री वाडिवा :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को 1964–65 में कितना लोहा व इस्पात दिया; और

(ख) 1965–66 में कितनी मात्रा नियत किये जाने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 1964–65 में मध्य प्रदेश को दिए गए लोहे तथा इस्पात की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

इस्पात	7,616 टन (**)
कच्चा लोहा .	20,465टन (***)
नरम इस्पात के बिलेट .	18,117 टन

** यह मात्रा नियन्त्रित वर्गों और उनके दोषयुक्त माल के अधिकतम आवंटित कोटे को ही जाहिर करती है । अनियन्त्रित वर्गों के इस्पात के लिए इन्डेन्ट-कर्ता बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के आर्डर दे सकते हैं ।

*** इसमें 4,065 टन आयात किया गया कच्चा लोहा और 5,000 टन आफ ग्रेड आधे टूटे हुए इन्गाट मोल्ड भी सम्मिलित हैं जो कच्चे लोहे के बदले दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) 1965–66 के वर्ष के लिए लोहे और इस्पात के आवंटन अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

Derailment near Kishanganj Station Yard

2512. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven bogies of a Katihar bound Goods train capsized and four were smashed in the Kishanganj Station Yard at 7.40 hours on the 29th March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the loss of property and life involved in the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). At about 7.42 hours on 29-3-1965 while train No. 702 Down Goods was coming to a stop on line No. 3 at Kishanganj station of N. F. Railway, 7 empty wagons derailed but none of them got capsized or smashed.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 1950. There was no loss of life.

Ahmedpur-Katwa and Burdwan-Katwa Light Railways

2513. **Dr. Saradish Roy:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 666 on the 5th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to take over the management of both Ahmedpur-Katwa and Burdwan-Katwa Light Railways;

(b) if so, from what date and the conditions, if any; and

(c) whether after taking over the management, these lines will be transformed into regular broad guage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). It has been decided to purchase the Burdwan-Katwa Light Railway with effect from 1-4-1966, and 12 months' notice of purchase, in terms of the agreement with the Company, has already been served on the Company. The purchase of the Ahmedpur-Katwa Railway will be considered when the next option to purchase that line falls due on 1-4-1968.

(c) No proposal for their conversion to broad gauge is under consideration at present.

मैसूर में कोयला खनन

2514. **श्री वीरप्पा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य कोयला खानों से प्रतिवर्ष कितना कोयला निकाला जाता है ;

(ख) वहां कोयला खानों में काम करने वालों की संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(ग) उनके कल्याण पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना धन खर्च किया जाता है ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) मैसूर राज्य में कोई कोयले की खानें नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

Electrification of Moghulsarai-Kanpur Section

2515. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the electrification of the Moghulsarai-Allahabad-Kanpur Section of the Northern Railway is expected to be completed; and

(b) the progress made so far in the electrification and dieselisation schemes of the Kanpur-Delhi Section on the Northern Railway and when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Work on electrification of Moghalsarai-Allahabad-Kanpur Section (349 R Km) is in progress. The Section Moghalsari-Vindhyachal has already been commissioned and from Vindhyachal to Allahabad is expected to be commissioned by the end of April, 1965. The work on Allahabad-Kanpur Section (192 R Km) is expected to be completed by March 1966.

(b) The proposal for electrification of the section Kanpur-Tundla during the 4th Plan is under consideration. Depending on the pattern of traffic, the possibility of some diesel-hauled through goods trains operating on the Tundla-Delhi Section is not ruled out.

Special Trains between New Delhi and Bombay

2516. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to run five special trains in both directions between New Delhi and Bombay Central on the Western Railway as a temporary seasonal measure;

(b) if so, the details of the timings and trains running during the period; and

(c) the reasons for introducing special temporary trains and their duration of service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c) To cater to the heavy rush of traffic anticipated to offer on account of closure of Schools, Colleges, etc., it is proposed to run adequate number of special trains between Bombay Central and New Delhi in the months of April, May and June, 1965. The first five specials have been programmed to run, subject to sufficient traffic offering, ex Bombay Central on 17th April (already run), 24th April, 1st May, 6th May and 13th May 1965 and ex New Delhi on 19th April (already run), 26th April, 3rd May, 8th May and

15th May 1965. The abstract timings of these five specials are as under:

1st day 09.55 Dep. New Delhi Arr. 10.25 2nd day.

2nd day 12.10 Arr. Bombay Central Dep. 11.30 1st day.

Flour Mills at Moradabad

2517. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 781 on the 1st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the alleged misuse of the imported machinery by the Flour Mills at Moradabad have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been taken to impose whatever punishment is possible.

Auction of Panna Diamonds

2518. { Shri R. G. Dubey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panna diamonds were recently auctioned in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the number of diamonds auctioned and the amount secured?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) **Yes, Sir.** The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. offered for sale by public auction 3.781 pieces of diamonds weighing 1570.74 carats, at Bombay between 25-1-65 and 9-2-1965.

(b) 3366 diamonds, weighing 1299.49 carats, were sold in the auction realising Rs. 4.41 lakhs.

Import of Chemical Goods

2519. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the steps taken to boost up the import of chemical goods in 1964—65?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Steps are being taken to reduce the import of chemical goods in 1964-65. Government's policy is to progressively reduce imports.

Theft of Goods from Brake-van

2520. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 11th January, 1965 goods worth about Rs. 3,000 were stolen from a box, which was deposited with the railway authorities for carrying in the brake-van from Ballarpur to Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, whether any person has so far been apprehended in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, the box was booked from Howrah to Dehra Dun and not from Ballarpur. The value of property stolen was estimated to be at Rs. 2,000 and not Rs. 3,000.

(b) Six persons—3 railway employees and 3 outsiders—have so far been apprehended.

Heavy Electrical Equipments Factory

2521. { Shri Daljit Singh: Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request was made by the Punjab Government for permission to set up Heavy Electrical Equipments Factory at Nangal; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes Sir, The Director of Industries, Punjab

has applied for an industrial licence for setting up a new unit at Nangal (Punjab) for the manufacture of electrical equipments as follows:

Name of articles	Capacity annual
(1) Transformers of 11 KV and above upto 220 KV.	3·0 million KVA
(2) Current and Potential transformers.	As required.
(3) Static capacitors	50,000 KVA
(4) Oil & Air Blast A.C. Circuit Breakers 11 KV and above and Switchgear upto 220 KV.	Rs. 5·00 Crores.

(b) The application for licence is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Punjab.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

2522. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned to Punjab for the development of small scale industries during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so (so far);

(b) the classification of these loans according to different industries; and

(c) the amount spent or is proposed to be spent in backward areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 1964-65—Rs. 32.31 lakhs subject to adjustment.

1965-66—Central assistance in respect of small scale industries for 1965-66 has not yet been finalised. The tentative estimates drawn up by the Working Group for small scale industries for the annual plan 1965-66 by way of loan are Rs. 52 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Central assistance in the form of loans and grants is given each year in bulk to the State Governments for the development of small scale industries. Scheme-wise classification of funds is not made by the Central Government and the State Governments are free to utilise Central assistance so given on their Plan Schemes according to their requirements.

Railway Protection Force

2523. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to arm the Railway Protection Force with powers of investigation and prosecution to enable it to prevent more effectively thefts of Railway property and goods;

(b) if so, the impediments in giving a practical shape to the same; and

(c) the measures contemplated to overcome them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

2524. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any case of anti-national activity of the leftist pro-Chinese employees of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal has come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Razor Blades

2525. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the production of razor blades in the country and whether it is commensurate with the requirements of the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The production of razor blades in 1964 by units in the large scale sector amounted to 892.12 million Nos. There are some units in the small scale sector as well and figures about their production are being collected. The indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demands in the country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2526. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:** / **Shri R. Barua:** / **Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet team of experts led by Mr. M. A. Goldin, Deputy Chairman of the State Reconstruction Committee of the USSR visited Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi in January, 1965; and

(b) if so, the object and the outcome of their visit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. The team visited the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi on the 22nd January, 1965, to acquaint themselves with the progress of the Heavy Machine Building Plant, which is being set up with Soviet assistance.

Coal Quotas for States

2527. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the coal quotas for the various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quota allotted to the various States during 1965-66 and how it compares with that for 1964-65?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). With the relaxation of control on distribution of grade II and grade III non-coking coals, including non-graded coal of Singareni field, and soft coke, from 1st July, 1964, all consumers have become free to obtain their requirements of these varieties of coal and soft coke directly from the collieries of their choice in any quantity, subject however to rationalisation rules of rail transport. A statement showing the monthly allocation for the various States for the periods upto July 1964 for all grades of coal, and from 1st July, 1964 onwards for the controlled varieties of coal, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4267/65].

Shortage of Matching Steel

2528. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of matching steel for the engineering industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). There is a shortage of matching steel in the country. To remedy this position the Government appointed an Expert Committee to rationalise the range of steel sections. On the basis of the report of the Committee, Government have already announced a list of rationalised sections. If engineering industries and consumers placing orders on engineering firms for structurals confine their demands in future to rationalised section, the problem matching steel will improve considerably.

Import licences are also issued to the extent possible to structural engineering firms to enable them to import matching steel. A special allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs of foreign exchange for import of matching steel was also made in 1963-64.

Sale of Low Grade Coal

2529. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 205 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has launched a vigorous drive for the sale of its low-grade coal; and

(b) the results achieved by the Corporation in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are still continuing, and the National Coal Development Corporation expects that as a result, it will be able to dispose of the stock.

कटिहार जूट मिल

2530. **श्री विभूति मिश्र**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री 19 फरवरी, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 102 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने कटिहार जूट मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कटिहार को चलाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सुझाव दिया है और उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, नहीं जांच समिति की सिफारिशों पर बिहार सरकार की सम्मति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Import of Silk

2531. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of silk imported during 1964-65; and

(b) the duty collected on it during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

2532. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance given by the Small Scale Industries Service Institute to the small scale industries in Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Central Small Industries Organisation through the Small Industries Service Institute in Cuttack and the Extension Centres within its jurisdiction have been rendering all possible assistance for the promotion and development of Small Scale Industries in the State of Orissa which *inter alia* includes:—

1. Technical advice on the use of modern and appropriate technical processes.
2. Preparation of model schemes, designs, drawings and technical bulletins.
3. Conducting economic investigations suggesting the potential of development of various small industries.
4. Conducting Management Appreciation Courses and also specialist courses on subjects like Production Management, Financial Accounting, Cost Control and Marketing Management.
5. Conducting training courses on various technical trades such as machine shop practice, Tool Room Practice, Fitting, Blacksmithy, Carpentry and Die and Tool making etc.
6. Providing economic information service on promising lines of production.
7. Co-ordination with other developmental programmes.
8. Assistance to State Financial Corporation by furnishing technical feasibility reports in respect of small scale units desirous of obtaining financial assistance from the Corporation.
9. Government Store Purchase Programme.
10. Export Promotion.
11. Asistance for Rural Industrial Development.

The Industrial Extension Service provided by the Small Industries Service Institute, Cuttack and its Extension Centres covers a wide range of enquiries from private individuals as well as Government Departments relating to:—

1. Availability and use of appropriate raw materials.
2. Supply of printed schemes and project reports on various technical processes and
3. Providing common facility services on such processes and operations which are not within the means of small scale units on nominal charges through workshops and extension centres.

(b) The details of the assistance rendered and work done are given below:—

I. *Technical assistance rendered during* 1964-65 (*Till February* 1965):

1. No. of parties contacted including visits paid by the officers of the Institute to render on the spot advice. 2350
2. No. of parties given purely technical advice. 655
3. No. of parties given information to start new industries. 567
4. No. of parties given other assistance. 895

II. *Mobile Workshops* (1964-65 *till February* 1965):

1. No of vans operated 2
2. No. of Centres visited. 74
3. No. of demonstration held . . . 187

III. *Training*:

1. No. of persons trained in industrial management training courses including State Government Officers (from 1-4-64 to 30-9-64). 58
2. No. of persons trained in other technical trades namely welding, machinist, carpentry, fitting and blacksmithy (from 1-4-64 to 30-9-64). 20

3. No. of artisans trained (through mobile workshops) (from 1-4-64 to 28-2-65). 197

IV. *Technical Assistance rendered to State Governments and other Departments* (1-4-64 *to* 28-2-65):

1. No. of schemes scrutinised. 12

2. No. of cases in which other assistance was rendered. 24

V. *Economic Information Service* (1-4-64 *to* 30-9-64):

1. No. of enquiries attended to 322

VI. *Preparation of model schemes designs, drawing and technical bulletins* (1964-65 *till Feb.* 1965):

1. No. of model schemes prepared. 5

2. No. of designs and drawings prepared. 32

VII. *Job work done by Institute Workshop and Extension Centres* (1964-65 *upto* 28-2-65):

1. No. of parties visited Institute Workshop and Extension Centres for job work. 228

2. No. of parties actually assisted in job work. 225

VIII. *Co-ordination with other Departmental programme*:

(i) The officers of the Institute visited 8 units in connection with the preparation of technical reports wanted by the State Bank of India for sanction of loan. Officers of the Institute also attended 6 meetings of the Local Co-ordination Committee and the Local Working Group of State Bank of India to review the financial aspects of Small Scale Units.

(ii) Officers of the Institute attended 6 meetings organised by the Governing Body of Cuttack Productivity Council.

(iii) The officers of the Institute visited different units of Panchayat Industries and rendered all possible assistance to them at the request of the Orissa Small Industries Corporation. Fifty-eight officers of the Orissa Small Industries Corporation responsible for managing the Panchayat Samiti Industries were trained by the Institute.

(iv) The Director of the Institute as a member of the board of Industries of the State Government attended three meetings and assisted the Board in sanctioning loan under State Aid of Industries Act.

IX. *Assistance to State Financial Corporation*:

11. schemes received from State Finance Corporation were scrutinised and comments offered. In a number of cases these schemes were modified at the instance of the parties concerned.

X. *Government Store Purchase Programme*:

During the period under review 9 units were enlisted for participation in Government Store Purchase Programme of the National Small Industries Corporation. Three units received fresh orders from D.G.&D. during the period under review.

XI. *Export Promotion*:

Under the export aid scheme, small scale units were interested in the export of goods manufactured by them and they were assisted from time to time. The Institute was in liaison with the State Trading Corporation for the benefit of small scale units of the State.

XII. *Assistance for Rural Industrial Development*:

Two Rural Industrial Projects located at Barpali and Jajpur in Orissa were constantly visited and assisted for development. Mobile demonstration vans were sent to these areas to train up the workers of the project.

Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Projects

2533. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production in Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants is being held up due to non-availability of sufficient wagons to move out finished products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken up by Government to remove this bottleneck?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

2534. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan was granted to Orissa for the development of Small Scale Industries in that State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Central assistance in the form of loans and grants is given each year in bulk to State Governments for the development of Small Scale Industries. Scheme-wise allocation of funds is not made by the Central Government and the State Governments are free to utilise the Central assistance so given on their Plan Scheme according to their requirements.

The total Central Assistance available to the Orissa Government for the purpose during 1964-65 was Rs. 85 lakhs.

Supply of G.C.I. Sheets to Assam

2535. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a great shortage of supply of G.C.I. sheets in Assam since 1962;

(b) if so, the demand for such sheets in that State during the past three years from 1962 to 1964 and how far it was met; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that this shortage does not come in the way of normal pace of development in that State?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The total demand for Galvanised Corrugated Sheets received from Assam and the despatches made to that State during the past three years is as follows:

(In tonnes)

Period	Demand	Despatches
1962-63	41,820	6,243
1963-64	61,122	13,188
1964-65	27,691 (April to September, 1964)	7,112 (April to December, 1964).

No fresh allocation of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets has been made to any State since Ist April, 1962 because of the large back-log of orders on the main producers. However, supplies to the various States are being made to the extent possible against their outstanding orders. For this purpose, a monthly schedule of despatches of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets has been drawn up. The States have powers to use the sheets received by them for any purpose they consider important.

Tenders for Goods Handling Contract

2536. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tenders for goods handling contracts at Sealdah and Chitpore Stations in Calcutta were called for in May, 1964 for a period of three years;

(b) if so, whether the lowest tender had been accepted; and

(c) if not, the specific grounds that determined the final choice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Tenders for goods handling Contract at a group of stations which included Sealdah and Chitpore were invited in April, 1964.

(b) No.

(c) The lowest tenderer did not submit his income tax clearance certificate nor did he deposit the earnest money. As the terms and conditions for submission of tenders were not fulfilled his tender was not accepted.

Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

2537. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made during 1963-64 and 1964-65 by the Central Government and the Orissa State in prospecting mechanisation and operation of iron ore mines in Orissa;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the operation of iron ore mines in Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(c) the total foreign exchange required by the iron ore mining industry in Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange further required by iron ore mining industry in Orissa during 1965-66?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a)

	Investment made by	
	Central Government Undertakings	Orissa Government Undertakings
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1963-64	270·51	50·00
1964-65 .	218·20	70·00

(b) Not State-wise break-up of export of iron ore is available.

(c) Foreign exchange required by

	Central Govt. Undertakings	Orissa Govt. Undertakings	Bolani Ores Ltd.
			(Company in which Central Government hold majority shares).
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1963-64 .	13·73	155·00	20·00
1964-65	81·54	(for both years)	(for both years)

(d) Foreign exchange required for 1965-66 by—

Central Govt. Undertakings	Orissa Govt. Undertakings	Bolani Ores Ltd.
(Rupees in lakhs)		
184·70	29·60	10·00

Textile Mills in Backward Areas

2538. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to provide facilities to some industrialists for setting up textile mills in some backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, and the amount allocated for 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no such scheme under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailment of Katihar bound goods train

2539. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several wagons of a Katihar bound goods train derailed on the 24th February, 1965 at Taiabpur Station on the Siliguri-Katihar Section of the North East Frontier Railway and caused suspension of traffic;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the total loss of the Railway property involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) At about 2.55 hours on 24-2-65 one wagon on train No. 902 Parcel Express derailed at the facing points of Taiabpur Station and got rerailed automatically after passing the trailing points of that station. The train was stopped and the affected wagon detached. Through running of trains was resumed after about three and a half hours.

(b) The accident was due to failure of mechanical equipment.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 2840.

Export of Coffee

2540. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1067 on the 12th March, 1965 and state the extent to which the restrictions imposed by the International Coffee Agreement 1962 on the export of Indian Coffee have been removed as a result of the visit of the Technical Mission of the International Coffee Organisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): There has been no immediate relaxation of the restrictions imposed by the International Coffee Agreement, 1962 on the export of Indian Coffee as a result of the visit of the Technical Mission of the International Coffee Organisation. The report of the Mission is expected to come up for consideration at the special session of the International Coffee Council to be held in London in August, 1965.

Export of Shoes and Chappals

2541. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of increasing the export of shoes and chappals to Western Europe and U.S.A. has been explored; and

(b) if so, the results achieved during 1964-65?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In the first 9 months of 1964-65 our export of all types of footwear, including shoes and chappals, to countries of West Europe was nearly 13 lakh pairs valued at Rs. 41 lakhs and to the United State 4.5 lakh pairs valued at over Rs. 16 lakhs. The footwear exported were mostly leather shoes, leather shoes with rubber soles, canvas shoes and slippers.

The State Trading Corporation is also negotiating at present the sale of various types of footwear to the U.K. and the U.S.A.

Oil Milling Industries

2542. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a High Power Committee to

enquire into the problems of the oil milling industry; and

(b) if so, when and the names of the members of this High Power Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Government have just set up a Committee to study the techno-economic aspects of the indigenous Oil Milling Industry and to recommend measures for organising the industry on modern lines. The membership of the Committee is confined to officials of the Government of India. The composition is as follows:

1. Dr. G.P. Kane, Deputy Director General (Chemicals), Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi	Chairman
2. Dr. S.M. Sikka, Agricultural Commissioner, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi	Member
3. Shri N. Chidambaram, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, (Department of Industry), New Delhi	Member
4. Shri K. Srinivasan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi . .	Member
5. Shri M. Satyapal, Director (Chemicals), Planning Commission, New Delhi . .	Member
6. Dr. H.G.R. Reddy, Development Officer, Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi . .	Member Secretary

Aluminium Plant at Koyna

2543. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement with a West German firm for setting up an aluminium plant at Koyna in Maharashtra has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) An agreement is being negotiated for securing Technical Consultancy for this project.

(b) Does not arise.

Train-Truck collision near Dogadda (Garhwal)

2544. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the driver and cleaner of a truck were seriously injured when it collided with the Kotdwara-Najibabad passenger train on the Northern Railway at an unmanned level crossing near Kotdwara about 20 kilometers from Dogadda (Garhwal) on 10th March, 1965;

(b) whether any enquiry has been ordered into the causes of this accident; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The truck driver, his cleaner and another occupant of the truck sustained only minor injuries.

(b) and (c). The accident was enquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers who concluded that the accident was due to the truck driver attempting to cross the level crossing in the face of the approaching train.

Breach of Essential Commodities Act

2545. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered with Delhi Police for breach of the Essential Commodities Act in 1963 and 1964;

(b) the number of cases dropped and the number of the cases sent to Court in 1963 and 1964; and

(c) the number of cases of 1963 and 1964 which are still under investigation and when they are likely to be sent to Court?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The number of cases registered with Delhi Police for breach of Essential Commodities Act in 1963 and 1964 was 72 and 851 respectively.

(b) The total number of cases dropped during 1963 and 1964 was 10 and 24 respectively and those sent to Court was 63 and 773. Out of 63 cases sent to Court in 1963 one was withdrawn.

(c) Only 54 cases of the year 1964 are still under investigation and they are likely to be sent to Court very shortly.

Cast Iron Sleepers

2546. { **Shri Alvares:** **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board purchases its requirements of cast iron sleepers from the Indian Foundry Association, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the total annual purchases made during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(c) whether the Railway Board has insisted upon submitting separate tenders by the members of the Indian Foundry Association?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Open tenders were invited each year for the procurement of C.I. sleepers and all firms irrespective of whether they are members of the Indian Foundry Association or not, were eligible to submit their tenders.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

2547. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में लगभग 22,000 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी के आदेश दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) यह सही नहीं है कि करीब 22,000 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निर्वासित करने की आज्ञायें जारी की गई हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की खानों द्वारा भुगतान किया गया बिलम्ब शुल्क

2548. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1963-64 में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को वैगनों को लदान के लिये रोकने के कारण रेलवे को १५ लाख रुपये विलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में देने पड़े; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे वैगनों को रोकने के क्या कारण थे ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 1963-64 में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लि० ने 13,25,574

रुपये का भुगतान विलम्ब शुल्क तथा भरण तट-शुल्क के रूप में किया।

(ख) यह विषय राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के संचालकों के बोर्ड द्वारा नियुक्त की गई एक तकनीकी समिति के विचाराधीन है।

गिरडीह कोयला खान में हानि

2549. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अधीन गिरडीह कोयला खानों में 1964–65 में ५८ लाख रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के 1964–65 का वार्षिक लेखा अभी तैयार नहीं है। तथापि अनुमान है कि गिरडीह खानों में इस वर्ष में लगभग 58 लाख रु० के क्रम की हानि हो। इस हानि के विशेष कारण कम उत्पादन, पानी सुखाने के व्यय में अधिकता तथा अपवर्तन हानि पूर्ति में बहुत भुगतान है।

किऊल रेलवे जंकशन के कुली

2550. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे की किऊल जंक्शन के लाइसेंस-प्राप्त कुलियों ने एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित की है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने इस आशय के आदेश जारी किये हैं कि कोई भी रेलवे कार्य जो मजदूरों का है उस का ठेका मजदूर सहकारी समितियों को देने में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो माल उतारने और चढ़ाने का ठेका उक्त सहकारी समिति को न दे कर एक गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति को देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

किऊल जंकशन पर रेलवे अस्पताल

2551. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के किऊल जंक्शन के श्री एम० समीउद्दीन, टी० सी० का लड़का 3 अक्तूबर, 1964 को रेलवे अस्पताल में डाक्टर की कथित लापरवाही से मर गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त टी० सी० ने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को डाक्टर के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) टिकट-कलक्टर श्री एम० समीउद्दीन और उन के वकील श्री एस० पी० सिन्हा ने किऊल के सहायक सर्जन के खिलाफ जो आरोप लगाये थे उन के बारे में दानापुर के डिवीजनल मैडिकल अफसर ने जांच की। यह साबित नहीं हो पाया कि डाक्टर ने लापरवाही बरती थी।

Spring Carnival

2552. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Spring Carnival" was organised by the **Mahila**

Samiti of Northern Railway comprising of Railway Officers' wives in Baroda House, New Delhi in February, 1965;

(b) if so, the main features of the festival;

(c) the amount spent on the carnival and the number of Railway employees put on duty; and

(d) the justification of the extravagance in the form of utilisation of money, material and manpower by Government on this festival in the present Emergency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The main features were:

(i) 42 stalls were set up for the display and sale of flowers, bangles, candies, hankies, general articles of domestic use, linen etc.

(ii) At 12 stalls, eatables, ice cream and Coca Cola were sold.

(iii) At 6 stalls, articles peculiar to Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab were put up on sale.

(iv) There were 2 Medical Stalls, one for propagating Family Planning and the other for grouping the blood.

(v) Apart from the above a few stalls were set up for the entertainment of visitors where generally games of skill were arranged. At another stall, a Lucky Dip was arranged for children.

(vi) A joy Ride Train was also arranged for the entertainment of children.

(vii) There were Lucky Prizes for Brochure and the Entry Ticket.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 9,000 was incurred upto 31-3-1965 by the Mahila Samiti by whom the Carnival was conducted. As 13th & 14th February 1965 on which days the Carnival was held were holidays, the employees assisted the Mahila Samiti out of their own free will and there was no compulsion; in fact, there were a number of volunteers who offered their services but the same could not be availed of.

(d) In view of the position explained against part (c), the question of there being any extravagance in the utilisation of money, material or manpower by Government does not arise.

सिलीगुड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठेका

2553. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बूटा सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिलीगुड़ी जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन पर कैन्टीनों, स्टालों तथा ट्रालियों के ठेके मेसर्स एस० आर० मारवाड़ी एण्ड कम्पनी नामक किसी एक ही फर्म को दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन ठेकों के लिए कितने लोगों ने टेन्डर दिये थे; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें भी मिली हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस आशय का एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है कि सिलीगुड़ी जंक्शन स्टेशन पर जो तीन दूसरे ठेकेदार हैं उन के ठेकों में मेसर्स एस० आर० मारवाड़ी एण्ड कम्पनी का वित्तीय हित निहित है। इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है और यदि यह आरोप सही साबित हुआ तो उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Industrial Development Corporation in Goa

2554. **Shri Yudhvir Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 66 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up the Industrial Development Corporation in Goa has since been finalised;

(b) if not, when it will be finalised; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have forwarded for the consideration of the Central Government a Bill relating to the industrial development of the Territory. The Bill, which, *inter alia*, provides for the establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation, is under consideration of the Government of India.

Alarm Chain Apparatus

2555. **Shri Yudhvir Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 86 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of restoration of alarm chain apparatus on the Faizabad-Lucknow passenger trains has since been examined and finalised by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the restoration is likely to take effect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, the question of restoration of alarm chain apparatus on the Faizabad-Lucknow passenger trains has been examined and the blanking off of these trains extended for a further period of six months from 1-4-1965 to 30-9-1965.

Stones used as weights in Delhi

2556. **Shri Yudhvir Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stones are still in use in the Capital as weights by various hawkers and shopkeepers;

(b) if so, the number of stones confiscated so far; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain hawkers have been found using stones, but regular shopkeepers are using only metric weights.

(b) 2627.

(c) Surprise raids have been conducted and offenders brought to trial before Mobile Courts. There have been nearly 600 convictions, with fines aggregating over 6000 Rupees.

रेलवे भण्डार नियंत्रक

2557. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे भण्डार नियंत्रकों के पदों पर भण्डार विभाग के अधिकारियों की बजाय अन्य विभागों के अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की कार्य-अवधि कितनी होती है; और

(ग) भारतीय रेलों में इस समय ऐसे कितने भण्डार नियंत्रक काम कर रहे हैं जिन की कार्य-अवधि तीन वर्ष से अधिक हो चुकी है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) भण्डार नियंत्रक के पदों पर आम तौर पर भण्डार विभाग के अफसर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। इन पदों पर दूसरे विभाग के अफसर भी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) भण्डार विभाग की बजाय दूसरे विभागों के अफसरों का कार्य-काल तीन वर्ष के लिए होता है । सार्वजनिक हित में इस कार्यकाल को और आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

(ग) दो ।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के परिवारों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

2558. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 मार्च 1965 को शकूरबस्ती के रेल कर्मचारियों की पत्नियों तथा बच्चों ने बड़ौदा हाउस के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) प्रदर्शनकारियों की मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Oil Expeller Industry

2559. **Shri Dharmalingam:**
Shri Sezhiyan:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no assistance by way of loan is given to oil expeller industry particularly in Madras;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that oil and oilcakes are essential products from the export point of view as well as in food production; and

(d) the steps taken to encourage this industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As there is already surplus capacity for the crushing of the major oilseeds, *viz.* Castor, Linseed Rape/Mustard, Sesame and Groundnut, Government are not licensing further capacity. So far as the crushing of cottonseed is concerned, Government are encouraging establishment of additional capacity by allowing facilities for the import of necessary plant and machinery, granting excise duty concessions and providing incentives against export of cottonseed oilcakes. The Government have also set up a committee to study the techno-economic aspects of the oil milling industry and to recommend measures for its modernisation.

उत्तर रेलवे में नियुक्तियां तथा पदोन्नति

2560. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 250–380 रु० के वेतन मान वाले पदों पर नियुक्तियां और पदोन्नति उसी आधार पर की जाती है अर्थात उत्तर रेलवे के प्रत्येक खण्ड में वरिष्ठता के आधार पर की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या पूछताछ व आरक्षण क्लर्कों की नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति का अधिकार जोनल रेलवे के मुख्यालयों में निहित है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पूछ ताछ व आरक्षण क्लर्कों की वरिष्ठता सूची त्रुटि-संगत है और पूछ ताछ कार्यालयों में पिछले 25 वर्षों से काम करने वाले कर्मचारी अभी तक उन कर्मचारियों से जूनियर समझे जाते हैं जिन्हों ने लगभग 10 वर्ष पूर्व ही पूछ ताछ व आरक्षण कार्यालय में नौकरी की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) 150–240 रुपये (अधिकृत) वेतन मान के पदों को प्रत्येक डिवीजन स्वयं भरता है । इसमें ऊंचे वेतन मान के पद प्रधान कार्यालय द्वारा नियंत्रित किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

चश्मे तथा ऋतु विज्ञान यंत्र

2561. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री 27 नवम्बर 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 561 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ में चश्मे तथा ऋतु विज्ञान सम्बन्धी यंत्रों के निर्माण के लिए कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए इस बीच पूर्वी जर्मनी की फर्म के साथ समझौता हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उस की अनुमानित उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ; और

(ग) उस कारखाने पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस का पता करार हो जाने के बाद ही चल सकेगा ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस परियोजना पर लगभग 1 करोड़ रु० के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया है ।

Display of Jewel Carpet at New York World Fair

2562. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to exhibit a jewel carpet of Agra in the New York World Fair which reopened on the 21st April, 1965; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this carpet?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The owner of the Jewel Carpet has advised that the Jewel Carpet being a work of art cannot be priced.

Unauthorised occupation of Railway lands

2563. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are unauthorised occupation of Railway lands for erecting shops and shelters by the public in the Railway Station premises on the Kharagpur-Tatanagar Section of the S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, since how long such occupation have been made by them at the various stations on the above section;

(c) whether any rent is being charged from them; if so, the earnings therefrom; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove these unauthorised occupants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, there are some cases of unauthorised occupation of Railway land at Chakulia, Jhargram and Gidni stations in Kharagpur-Tatanagar Section.

(b) These encroachments have been there for some years now but it has not been possible to ascertain the exact date on which this unauthorised occupation took place.

(c) Since the occupation of Railway land is unauthorised, there is no question of charging rent from occupants. They are, however, liable to pay damages at the time of eviction.

(d) Eviction proceedings have started against the encroachers under the Public Premises Eviction Act.

Issue of Letters on the use of Hindi

2564. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri S. Kandappan:
Shri Sivasankaran:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the following letters have been issued by the Railway Board on the use of Hindi:

(i) Letter No. Hindi|54|2, dated 30th September, 1955 and 19th October, 1956.

(ii) Letter No. E(GR) 57-EX1-4, dated 7th June, 1960,

(iii) Letter No. E(GR) 57-EX-4, 17th June, 1961,

(iv) Letter No. E(NG)58-TR/83 Pt., dated 18|20th November, 1961,

(v) Letter No. Hindi|62|8|5, dated 30th May, 1962;

(b) Whether Government have issued any modifications to these letters subsequently; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The instructions contained in the circulars referred to in part (a) of the question are based on the general policy of the Government in regard to the introduction of Hindi in Central Government offices and on directives received from the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The question of modifying these instructions will be taken up, if necessary, when a decision on the language policy is taken by Government.

ऊपरी पुल

2565. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने देश में ऊपरी पुल बनाने के बारे में कुछ नियमावली बनाई है ताकि सड़कों पर यातायात न रुके ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). सड़क और रेल यातायात में जो बढ़ती हुई है उस के फलस्वरूप भीड़-भाड़ वाले (रेलवे द्वारा बनाये गये और अनुरक्षित) मौजूदा समपारों पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क-पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे की नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है । रेलें अपने खर्च पर केवल पुल बनायेंगी जिसकी चौड़ाई कम से कम 24 फुट (या यदि मौजूदा समपार अधिक चौड़ा है तो अधिक) होगी । साथ ही जो क्षेत्र शहर और कस्बों के नजदीक पड़ते हों उनमें पुल के अलावा

दो पगडंडियां भी बनायेंगी । सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार/सड़क विभाग अपने खर्चे पर पुल के ढालू पहुंच-मार्गों का निर्माण करेंगे और यदि पुल को अधिक चौड़ा करना आवश्यक हुआ तो इस काम पर होने वाला खर्च भी उठायेंगे । यह सिद्धान्त निर्धारित कर के रेलों ने लागत में अपना हिस्सा रखने में उदारता बरती है क्योंकि यदि मौजूदा समपार 24 फुट से कम चौड़ा हो तब भी रेल 24 फुट चौड़े पुल की लागत का ही भुगतान करेंगी ।

रेल-प्रशासन किसी भी भीड़-भाड़ वाले समपार पर ऊपरी/निचले पुल बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं बशर्ते इस की योजना राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की गयी हो और राज्य सरकार या सड़क विभाग अपने हिस्से की लागत वहन करने के लिए तैयार हों ।

Boycott of Indian Films in Indonesia

2566. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indonesia has threatened to boycott Indian films which is going to affect 60 Indian films yearly at present exported for exhibition there; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is no official move to boycott Indian films nor is there any ban on their import into Indonesia. However, the Djakarta Association of Movie Houses consisting of some members of the Association of Indonesian Film Importers has threatened a boycott. The Indonesian Government has not allotted to this Association any share in the exhibition of about 20 films which are likely to be exported from India to Indonesia this year. It is too early to say what effect, if any, the Association's threat will have on the export of Indian films. Government is watching the situation in consultation with the Indonesian Government who have been very helpful on this question.

U.S. Loan for Locomotive Works

2567. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for a loan of U.S. $17 million to assist in financing the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi was signed at Washington on 29th March, 1965;

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The loan carries an interest at the Bank's current standard rate, namely, 5½ per cent per annum, and is repayable by July 1979, with the repayments due to begin in January, 1968, 3 years after the loan was sanctioned and to be spreadover a period of 12 years. The proceeds of the loan are intended to cover the Dollar costs to be incurred in acquiring in the United States and shipping to India, locomotives components and materials and the related services in connection with the manufacture of 80 Diesel locomotives at the Varanasi Works.

Remodelling of Laheriasarai station

2568. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the direction of remodelling of the Laheriasarai station on the Samastipur-Narkatiagunj section of the N.E. Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work is at a standstill at present; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Major portion of the yard remodelling work at Laheriasarai has been completed. The work of providing a new station building, which also forms part of remodelling could not be taken up so far as the land required for the purpose was handed over to the Railway administration by the State Government only on 30th October, 1964. Tenders for the work are now being finalised and the work is expected to be taken in hand shortly.

Manufacture of Heavy Electrical Goods

2569. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set-up a new unit for the manufacture of heavy electrical goods with American collaboration; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Due to the anticipated expansion of power development programmes over the next decade and more, the demand for heavy electrical equipment is likely to exceed the capacity already approved for the manufacture of such equipment in the country. For meeting the likely gap between the estimated demand and anticipated indigenous availability of equipment, it has been felt that it would be necessary to establish additional capacity for the manufacture of power generating equipment. Before any decision in this matter is taken it was considered essential to undertake a feasibility study. For this purpose an agreement was made with M/s. International General Electric Co. of USA in June, 1964. Their report has been received and is being examined.

Export of Monkeys to U.S.A.

2570. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange earned by exporting monkeys to U.S.A. and other countries during 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in catching, packing and exporting monkeys during the same periods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement showing destination-wise value of exports of monkeys during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 (upto December, 1965) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. see* No. LT-4268/65].

(b) The export of monkeys is handled by private trade. The information regarding expenditure incurred in catching, packing and exporting monkeys is, therefore, not available with Government.

Bhilai Steel Project

2571. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the total number of Scheduled Tribe persons employed in Bhilai Steel Project, Bhilai in various categories as on the 31st March, 1965?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The total number of Schedule Tribe persons in regular employment in the Bhilai Steel Plant as on 31st March, 1965 is 311.

पटेल नगर रेलवे स्टेशन

2572. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री दाजी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 26 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1632 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पटेल नगर स्टेशन को दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुरोध पर वर्तमान स्थान से हटा कर डी० टी० यू० कालोनी की तरफ बनाने की बजाय प्रेम नगर कालोनी में बनाने के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रेम नगर में रेलवे स्टेशन के बनाये जाने के कारण उस क्षेत्र में पहले से बसे लोगों को हटाया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का उन लोगों को कितना मुआवजा देने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) प्रस्तावित जगह को सब से उपयुक्त समझा गया था और उस का चुनाव रेल प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, यातायात पुलिस और नगर आयोजकों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक सम्मिलित बैठक में किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुरोध पर रेलवे के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है । रेलवे को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि कितने लोगों को हटाया जा रहा है और उन्हें कितना मुआवजा देने का विचार है ।

मैसूर को इस्पात का नियतन

2573. **श्री वीरप्पा** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में मैसूर राज्य के लिये लोहा और इस्पात की कितनी मात्रा नियत की गई थी ; और

(ख) 1965-66 में इस राज्य के लिये कितनी मात्रा नियत करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 1964-65 में मैसूर राज्य को दिए गए लोहे तथा इस्पात की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

	टन
इस्पात .	3,823(*)
कच्चा लोहा	35,490(**)
नरम इस्पात के बिलेट .	13,906

(ख) 1965-66 के वर्ष के लिए लोहे और इस्पात के आवंटन अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

मैसूर में भारी उद्योग

2574. **श्री वीरप्पा** : क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैसूर राज्य में

(*) यह मात्रा नियंत्रित वर्गों और उनके दोषयुक्त माल के अधिकतम आवंटित कोटे को ही जाहिर करती है । अनियंत्रित वर्गों के इस्पात के लिए इन्डेन्ट-कर्त्ता बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के आर्डर दे सकते हैं ।

(**) इस में 9,970 टन आयात किया गया कच्चा लोहा और 5,000 टन आफ ग्रेड आधे टूटे हुए इन्गाट मोल्ड भी सम्मिलित हैं जो कच्चे लोहे के बदले दिए गए हैं ।

भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कौन से उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

टायरों की कीमतों की वृद्धि

2575. **श्री कपूर सिंह :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई और दिल्ली में मोटर तथा साईकिल के टायरों की कीमतें छः प्रतिशत बढ़ गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या कीमतों पर नियंत्रण लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). कच्चे माल की लागत में बढ़ोतरी के कारण मोटरगाड़ियों के टायरों और ट्यूबों को बनाने वाली कम्पनियों ने उनके मूल्यों में 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से उन्हें बदलने के लिए 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है । यद्यपि साइकिल के टायरों और ट्यूबों के मूल्यों में उत्पादकों ने मूल रूप में वृद्धि कर दी है लेकिन उपभोक्ता को यह पिछले मूल्यों की तुलना में साइकिल टायरों से एक्साइज कर के हटा दिये जाने के कारण कम मूल्य पर ही उपलब्ध होंगे ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Diesel Shunter Locomotives

2576. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations were held with the Government of West Germany for the purchase of diesel shunter locomotives and other railway equipment recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shaw Nath): (a) In connection with the manufacture of Diesel Shunting Locomotives in India for which the "Power Pack" is proposed to be imported from Germany, and some other Railway Projects which had been proposed for financing under West German assistance to India, discussions were held in February/March, 1965 with a team deputed to India by Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau, the West German Bank responsible for implementing their Foreign Aid programme.

(b) The negotiations have not been finalised yet.

रिवाड़ी तथा भिवानी के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन

2577. **श्री चुनी लाल** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे पर रिवाड़ी और भिवानी के बीच कितने हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या किसी हाल्ट स्टेशन के मंजूर हो जाने के पश्चात् भी काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इसके पूरा होने में अभी और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) कोसली और जाटूसाना स्टेशनों के बीच एक हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

(ख) से (घ). चूंकि गांव के परस्पर विरोधी दलों की ओर से अभ्यावेदन मिले थे जिनमें हाल्ट स्टेशन को अलग-अलग जगहों पर बनाने की मांग की गयी थी, इसलिए इस मामले को सिविल प्राधिकारियों को भेज दिया गया । इस सम्बन्ध में उन की अन्तिम सिफारिश की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । सिविल प्राधिकारियों से उक्त मिलने के बाद इस पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

रेलवे मार्शलिंग यार्ड में चोरी

2578. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गया के रेलवे मार्शलिंग यार्ड से 6 दिसम्बर, 1964 से 6 फरवरी, 1965 तक की अवधि में लगभग 70 टन कोयले की चोरी हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी यार्ड से 7 फरवरी 1965, को मद्रास से भेजे गये गेहूं के लगभग 500 बोरों की भी चोरी हुई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सच बात यह है कि 7-3-65 को गया में रिपोर्ट की गयी कि मद्रास बन्दरगाह से गया भेजी गयी एक माल-गाड़ी से गेहूं की बोरियां चोरी गयी हैं माल गाड़ी में गेहूं की 7800 बोरियां थीं । यह सूचना मिलते ही सुरक्षादल का एक सब-इन्सपेक्टर तुरन्त घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गया । वहां उसने एक अपराधी को एक बोरी ले जाते हुए देखा । सब-इन्सपेक्टर ने एक रक्षक के साथ शहर तक उसका पीछा किया और उसे पकड़ लिया । अपराधी ने अपने साथियों की मदद से सब-इन्सपेक्टर और रक्षक को बुरी तरह पीटा । उन लोगों ने सब-इन्सपेक्टर का सरकारी रिवाल्वर छीन लिया । इस मामले की रिपोर्ट गया की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को दी गयी और उसने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 379/411/332 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने अपराधियों के घरों की तलाशी ली और उनके पास से कुछ सामान बरामद करने के अलावा एक अभियुक्त को भी गिरफ्तार कर लिया । बाद में, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने सब-इन्सपेक्टर का रिवलवर भी बरामद कर लिया । इस मामले में दूसरे चार संदिग्ध व्यक्ति फरार हैं । पुलिस द्वारा मामले की आगे जांच की जा रही है ।

बक्सर-पटना शटल गाड़ी में डकैती

2579. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 मार्च, 1965 की रात को पूर्व रेलवे के न्योरा रेलवे स्टेशन के पास बक्सर-पटना शटल गाड़ी में सफर करने वाले एक व्यापारी को बदमाशों के एक दल ने छुरा घोंप कर उस काल लगभग 20,000 रुपये का माल लूट लिय ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस अभी तक किसी भी अपराधी को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन चोरी 18,000 रुपये की हुई थी।

(ख) जी नहीं। अब तक एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है और एक दूसरे व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी के लिए भी वारन्ट जारी किया गया है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Disposal of Cars by S.T.C.

2581. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of imported cars purchased by the State Trading Corporation up-to-date;

(b) the number of cars sold on the basis of open tenders and the number sold to indentors belonging to the priority categories;

(c) the classes of persons entitled to priorities fixed by Government; and

(d) how far the sale price to indentors compares with the sale price on the basis of open tenders?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1044.

(b) The number of cars sold on the basis of open tenders and the number sold to indentors belonging to the priority categories are 462 and 484 respectively.

(c) The priority categories approved by the Government are as follows:

(i) Tourist Promotion.

(ii) Rashtrapati Bhavan.

(iii) Raj Bhavans.

(iv) Defence requirements.

(v) Central/State Governments.

(vi) Public Sector Undertakings.

The cars which are not sold to the priority categories are sold to the public through tenders.

(d) It is difficult to compare the price fetched in the tenders with the sale price of the vehicle to indentors in the priority categories. The priority categories are required to pay the S.T.C. its purchase price plus customs duty leviable thereon alongwith S.T.C.'s service charges according to certain specified formula.

Diesel Car Service

2582. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether diesel car railway service has been introduced between Lucknow and Kanpur by the N-E Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the carrying capacity of the car?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). With effect from 1-4-1965, two Diesel Car Express services have been introduced each way between Lucknow and Kanpur Central/Kanpur Anwarganj and are, at present, running to the following timings:

DC 11	DC 9		DC 12	DC 10
20—25		A. Kanpur Anwarganj.	D...	06—10
20—15	..	D. Kanpur Central	A...	06—20
20—10	10—10	A. Do.	D.15—10	06—25
18—05	08—25	D. Lucknow.	A. 17—05	08—10

Each service is run with two Cars having a carrying capacity for 150 passengers.

Import of Lorries from Czechoslovakia

2583. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import lorries from Czechoslovakia under a contract signed with the Czech Foreign Trade Corporation; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the contract?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Textiles to Australia

2584. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 826 on the 9th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the regional Sub-Committee to study the textile market conditions in Australia formed in the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council has suggested measures to improve our export trade with Australia; and

(b) if not, when the report is expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Sub-Committee is studying the question and a report is expected in about a month's time.

Production of Coffee

2585. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2117 on the 9th April, 1965 and state:

(a) the acreage under coffee cultivation during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the reasons for the fall in production during 1964-65; and

(c) the steps taken to improve coffee production in the coming years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 1963-64—129421 hectares. 1964-65—Not yet available.

(b) Primarily, want of timely and adequate rains.

(c) (i) Distribution of improved strains of coffee which are both high yielding and disease resistant;

(ii) Tendering of advice regarding the control of coffee pests and diseases through Liaison Officers;

(iii) Demonstration regarding scientific methods of coffee cultivation;

(iv) Grant of loans (including Crop Hypothecation loans) to coffee estates for intensive cultivation, and supply of machinery for spraying, pulping and artificial irrigation etc. on hire purchase basis.

Urdu School in Goods Shed Road, Hubli

2586. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway has been giving monthly grants for a number of years to the Urdu School situated in Goods-shed Road, Hubli;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railways have stopped paying such grants to this school for the last three years;

(c) the amount of grant paid during the previous years;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the grant was reduced in the later years, if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the names of the educational institutions reciving grant or any other kind of aid in Hubli or elsewhere run by private managements on the Southern Railway since 1947?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Grants were last paid to the School for the period upto July 1962. The payment of grants had to be suspended as certain particulars asked for from the school authorities were not furnished by them. Now some details have been received and arrangements have been made for payment of the grants upto August, 1964.

(c) The school was originally sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50 per mensem by the Staff Benefit Fund Committee of the ex-M.S.M. Railway and the grant is being continued at the same rate from Railway Revenues.

(d) No. The grant of Rs. 50 per mensem has not been reduced.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4269/65].

Diesel Engines

2587. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of drivers, firemen and other personnel are facing danger of being thrown out of employment due to the introduction of diesel engines in some parts of the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the remedy contemplated to secure their jobs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

12.05 hrs.

Re. DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when you very kindly allowed Question No. 744 in connection with dearness allowance to the Central Government employees, the hon. Finance Minister very kindly came back to this House and he announced that Government would take a week more to announce a final decision....

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I have said that within a week I will announce the decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was extremely happy about that. But in today's newspapers—my fear was correct—something has come. As I felt yesterday that things would come out in the newspapers and the House would be reduced to a post mortem House, it has happened. The *Times of India* says: Increased Dearness allowance for Government staff....

Mr. Speaker: It is in the paper.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Is he not happy?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of happiness. My points are two. Firstly, if the Government took the decision yesterday and it has appeared in the newspapers today, was it fair on their part to have ignored this House and announce it outside for the newspapers? If the newspapers have scooped it, I congratulate them for doing so. Even the table of rates is given there. It says there is an increase of Rs. 5 for the lowest salary and that the additional expenditure is about Rs. 25 crores....

Mr. Speaker: Everybody had seen that; it has appeared in the paper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether he would be announc-

ing it now. Secondly, I want to ask whether he is going to make the same mistake of giving only Rs. 5 to the lowest category of employees who are very much agitated.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to submit that when I said yesterday that I would announce a decision within a week, I did not mean that we had not considered it. As a matter of fact, Government servants, innumerable thousands of them, are interested in this matter and files have been going up and down for over a month and everybody knows that something is happening. I had to get some clearance from my colleagues and I placed certain proposals before them yesterday. The final form has to be drafted and I can certainly say that I will place it on the Table of the House on Monday before it is finally issued. It will be issued only thereafter. I am not in a position now to go into the details of what I am going to say because the final form is still in the stage of formulation. Of course there is nothing very difficult to guess in this matter. The broad pattern is known; it is laid down. We may make some variations in it. But broad patterns are known. Anybody can make a calculation. I would only submit that so far as I am concerned, once I take a decision, I will certainly make an announcement in the House before I give it to anybody else and I can assure the House that I will place a statement on the Table of the House on Monday morning.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a clarification. I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister is going to make the announcement on Monday. But my point is this. There are certain variations.

Mr. Speaker: He says he will take the decision and announce it here on Monday. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should they get impatient, I do not know. Kindly listen to me.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee should address me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are provoking me. I am a hungry man today; why should they provoke me? I request the Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to tell us whether these slabs as reported in the press are correct—whatever has appeared. I want to know whether the Finance Minister will take note of the fact that there is a growing discontent among the low-paid staff, and if it is a fact that the increase is going to be only Rs. 5 in their case, whether it is not just adding insult to injury.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has heard all that.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampur): I gave a calling attention notice....

Mr. Speaker: That can be known.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Thousands of defence employees will be on hunger strike from today and tomorrow, and the hon. Minister of Defence should tell us....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: It is a very simple question. I expect at least a statement from the Defence Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot ask for it in this manner.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AGREEMENT *re.* FIFTH STEEL PLANT IN INDIA

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

on the Table a copy of Agreement signed on the 27th January, 1965, between the President of India and British American Steel Works for India Consortium (Basic) regarding the proposed Fifth Steel Plant in India. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4247/65].

STATEMENT *re* ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

(i) Statement No. 1.—Eleventh Session, 1965 (Third Lok Sabha).

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV.—Tenth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha).

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI.—Ninth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha).

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Seventh Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha).

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII.—Sixth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIV.—Fifth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVII.—Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XI.—Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha).

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4248/65 to LT-4255/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, if I am not mistaken, you remember that the hon. Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, in reply to a calling attention notice about the proposed retrenchment of 2,400 permanent employees having ten to 20 years' service in the EME workshops, gave a solemn assurance on the floor of this House that though they have been declared surplus, efforts will be made to provide alternative jobs to them. I am sorry to say that nobody has been provided alternative jobs. I want to know—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee, that has nothing to do with this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee. That was an assurance.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be taken up just at this moment. He should not utilise the opportunity in this manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Should not the Committee on Assurances and Promises, etc., say anything about it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will hear me. This is an item about which Shri Satya Narayan Sinha has placed a statement on the Table; it deals with action that has been taken in certain cases. The whole thing concerning other assurances and so on is not open just at this moment. He has only placed a paper on the Table, and Shri Banerjee is raising so many other points which have no relevance at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no use interrupting the proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is not a point of order, I would not raise it now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri T. N. Singh.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4256/65].

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, My point of order is this. Whenever the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs refers to the assurances given by the other Ministers in the House and lays the statement on the Table of the House, some points may be raised. In fact, you remember, Sir, that when Dr. Lohia wanted to raise a point of order regarding the question of the withdrawal of the jeeps about which the hon. Prime Minister made on announcement, it was allowed. So, I only referred to the assurances when Shri Satya Narayan Sinha read out the statement in respect of the assurances, and laid the statement on the Table of the House. I only wanted to know whether we should not raise the point at the appropriate time, when the list is laid on the Table of the House, especially when certain assurances are not implemented.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the time when it can be raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Where should I raise it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I am not here to advise him. If he raises it at the proper moment, I shall hear him.

COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, AND CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 722 dated the 6th March, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4257/65].

(ii) The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 445 dated the 20th March, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4258/65].

(iii) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Central Silk Board for the year 1963-64.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4259/65].

(iv) Annual Report of the Rubber Board for the year 1963-64.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4260/65].

(v) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1963-64.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4261/65].

12.14 hrs.

CLARIFICATION BY MEMBER

(Shri Madhu Limaye)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये ने मुझे 12 अप्रैल, 1965 को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्होंने किसी भी सदस्य को या मंत्री को इस विशेषन. . . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : सैशन ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने इस्तेमाल किया था। मैंने जो कहा था उस के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि इस विशेषण का, ऐडजैक्टिव का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा आप ही वह जो लिखा है कह दीजिये। दो सैंटेंस में सिर्फ कह दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने 8 अप्रैल, 1965 को चीन के फौजी और वैचारिक आक्रमण सम्बन्धी भारत सरकार की नीति को नपुंसक नीति कहा था। मैंने किसी भी सदस्य को या मंत्री को इस विशेषण से सम्बोधित नहीं किया था। कांग्रेसी सदस्यों द्वारा तीन बार इस शब्द को कार्यवाही से निकाल देने की मांग किये जाने पर भी अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस को असंसदीय करार देकर कार्यवाही से निकाल देने की आज्ञा नहीं दी। मैंने कहा था कि खाडिलकर जी बैठ जायें, दखल न दें, मैं जवाब सुनना चाहता हूं। सदन् छोड़ते समय भी मैंने न लोकसभा पर और न अध्यक्ष महोदय पर कोई लांछन लगाया। नपुंसकता की नीति खूब चलाओ, जोर से चलाओ यह शब्द प्रयोग मैंने बहुमत वाले दल के बारे में किया था।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : क्या श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह इस पर कुछ नहीं बोलेंगे ? गलत आधार पर उन्होंने एक मोशन सदन के सामने रक्खा था।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Morarka.

12.16 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Finance Accounts of Central Government, 1962-63—Chapter I of Audit Report (Civil), 1964.

12.16½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTH AND SEVENTH REPORTS

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(i) Sixth Report on the Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi; and

(ii) Seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 32nd Report of the Estimates Committee on National Coal Development Corporation Limited Ranchi.

12.16¾ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1962-63

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63.

12.17 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, what about the question that Shri Patnaik put? He said that the motion was passed . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not re-considering the motion.

Shri Nath Pai: The question he asked was—he put it in Hindi and probably you did not understand it fully—this. He said that the motion of suspension was carried on the alleged assumption that a wrong word was applied to you and to the House, but when the proceedings show that that word was not applied to you and to the House, does he not owe to the House an explanation and to say "I am glad that the hon. Member did not . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let him say: "I am sorry I made that motion"

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह माफी मांगें।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That cannot be re-opened now (*Interruption*).

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 26th April, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of:

Food and Agriculture.
Steel and Mines.
Petroleum and Chemicals.
Finance.
Works and Housing.
Law.

(3) Submission to the vote of the House of the outstanding Demands for Grants at 5 P.M. on Saturday, the 1st May, 1965.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1965.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री हमें बतलायें कि जो पिछले सप्ताह उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि वह सदन में एक कोरम बिल लायेंगे तो वह बिल कब ला रहे हैं?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I Sir, ask first, why it is that though the Debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs is coming up very shortly—today it is coming up—and I had raised this point two days ago that the Central Vigilance Commission's Report has not been presented to the House, it is not yet before us? It is under the Ministry of Home Affairs. I do not know why it has not still been made available to us. I think the Minister may explain to the House why it has not yet been supplied to us.

Secondly, as the Minister just now said, the guillotine will descend ruthlessly at 18.00 hours next week Saturday.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: At 17.00 hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it at 17.00 hours? I do not know why we are sitting only up to 17.00 hours that day. Now, I fear, I apprehend that some demands may be left undiscussed and will be voted upon without any discussion in the House. Sir, you were good enough to give an assurance at the meeting of the Business

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Advisory Committee, if I remember right, that whichever demands were passed by the House without discussion, those Ministries would be discussed in the House at some later date, perferably in the last week of the session. From the schedule that has been announced, I do not know how it will be possible. I do hope that you will be able to implement that assurance.

There is one last point, and it is this—I had raised it last week or, perhaps, may be the week before that —that in the demands of Parliament, the demands of Rajya Sabha also be scrutinised by the Committee which you were good enough to constitute as per assurance given by you last year. This Committee did go into the demands of Lok Sabha, and scrutinised them and approved the estimates. before they are passed of by the under article 113.....

Mr. Speaker: He need not refer to that now. I remember that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now that there is only one week to approve, or disapprove, to dispose of the demands, I submit that the demands of the Rajya Sabha also must be placed before this committee before they are passed of by the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would request you to allow a discussion on the retrenchment in the defence establishments, which is a very important subject

Mr. Speaker: Government have announced their business for next week. He wants another item to be included in that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Otherwise, it will be postponed up to the last day of the session. I am referring to this because it is important; not because some people are on hunger strike; do not misunderstand me.

Mr. Speaker: I have never misunderstood him. I am always trying to correctly understand him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For that understanding I would only say that this is a very important matter. Some men have lost their jobs and some are losing. At this hour, when our country is confronted or threatened with attacks from all sides, let the Minister of Defence initiate a discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him about it.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchangode): The problem of language is hanging fire for quite some time. In fact, it has literally descended on us in recent months with the burning of lives by some men. The recent popular upsurge over language which inevitably degenerated into riots was put down, not by bullets but by promises.

Mr. Speaker: There need be no speeches. He can ask a question.

Shri S. Kandappan: There is relevance. It all subsided due to the promise made by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and other responsible leaders of our land. All this time we were credulous enough to believe that this Government would come forward with some Bill in this session. Now it seems....

Mr. Speaker: He can only ask a question.

Shri S. Kandappan: Please hear me for a few minutes; just one or two minutes. Last Monday he said:

> "Government is considering this matter. We do not want to take any hasty action on this. Government will take some decision soon and then we will tell the House what we are going to do on this matter."

I am really pained to see this kind of indifferent callousness and luke-

warm consideration given to this matter by the Minister. I want him to clarify it. Does it really mean that he is not going to give any statutory form to the assurance given by the late Prime Minister? This is a vital matter.

Mr. Speaker: That is enough He has put his question.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 11 तारीख तक यह सत्र चलने वाला है और जिस ढंग से बहस चल रही है, उस को देखते हुए शायद पैट्रोलियम की मांग के लिए समय नहीं मिल पायेगा, गिलोटीन हो जायेगा। इस लिए मैंने कैरोसीन के दामों के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, जिस को आप ने स्वीकार कर लिया है, उस के बारे में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने जो निर्णय दिया है तथा माननीय सदस्य ने अभी जो छंटनी के बारे में कहा है, उन के बारे में 11 तारीख तक अगर कोई समय निर्धारित किया जाये, तो अच्छा है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बोनस बिल के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बोनस बिल का प्रश्न कितनी मर्तबा यहां पर आया है। उस के बारे में मैं जो कुछ कह चुका हूं, उस के आगे मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं। क्या करें? मिनिस्टर साहब ने वादा किया है। कोशिश हो रही है। जब तक सांस है, तब तक आस है। और क्या कहें?

श्री कछवाय ने कोरम का सवाल उठाया है। बड़े उपयुक्त आदमी ने इस सवाल को उठाया है। कल हम लोग मिले थे और सभी पार्टियों के लीडरों को बुलाया गया था। मैंने इस से पहले भी कहा था कि जब तक इस मामले में लोगों की कसरत-राय-वेशी-राय न हो, तब तक हम इस में कोई कानून दखल नहीं देना चाहते हैं। वहां पर कोई एक राय नहीं हुई। लोगों ने कहा कि कोई एमेंडमेंट न किया जाये और मौजूदा हालत को रहने दिया जाये और हर पार्टी के लोग—गवर्नमेंट की साइड के भी और अपोजीशन के भी—यह कोशिश करें कि वे अपनी अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को इकट्ठा करें, जिस से पचास आदमी हाउस में मौजूद रहें। अगर सब लोगों की तरफ़ से हम दरख्वास्त कर सकते हैं, तो वह कछवाय साहब से ही है कि वह जरा कुछ मेहरबानी करें, तो शायद इस तरह का सवाल बहुत बार न उठाया जायेगा। इस समय जो स्थिति है, वैसे ही रहने दी जाये। कसरत-राय यही है कि अभी इस में हस्तक्षेप न किया जाये। अगर हर एक आदमी कोशिश करे, तो पांच सौ में से पचास आदम आदमियों का मौजूद रहना कोई मुश्किल नहीं है। हम लोग यह कोशिश करेंगे कि और हमें आशा है कि इस में कछवाय साहब का सहयोग होगा और बार-बार यह सवाल नहीं उठाया जायेगा, क्योंकि श्रीमन्, इस में किसी ख़ास पार्टी या गिरोह की शिकायत नहीं होती है, बल्कि हर दो चार मिनट के बाद घंटी बजने से प्रैस में और बाहर लोगों में समूचे-सदन की शिकायत होती है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : संविधान में यह व्यवस्था नहीं रखनी चाहिए थी। मंत्री महोदय ने गलती की।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्यों ने दो तीन नो-डे-यट-नैम्ड-मोशन्ज का जिक्र किया है। एक तो डिफ़ेंस के बारे में कहा गया और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य पैट्रोलियम के बारे में बार-बार कहते हैं। मैं उन के बारे में नहीं जानता। मैं सम्बन्धित मिनिस्टर्ज से पूछूंगा।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : विजिलैंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्यों को यह समझना चाहिए कि बहुत से सवाल

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

ऐसे किये जाते हैं, जिन के बारे में जब तक मैं अपने उन साथियों से न पूछ लूं, जिन का इससे ख़ास सम्बन्ध है, तब तक मैं तुरन्त कोई ख़ास जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मेरा प्रथम प्रश्न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब मैं माननीय सदस्य को दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : कैरोसीन ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि जिस मिनिस्टर से उस का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उन से पूछूंगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लैंग्वेज बिल ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : लैंग्वेज बिल के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि हम लोग इस पर काफ़ी गौर कर रहे हैं।

An hon. Member: Let it be in English.

Another hon. Member: In Hindi.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): The translation is there.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): To the questions which were asked in Hindi, he is replying in Hindi. So, why not he reply in English to those questions which were asked in English?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have made it perfectly clear on two occasions that Government is considering this matter and as soon as we come to any decision we will come before the House. Now, so far as I can see, I am afraid it will not be possible to bring any amendment to that Act in this session.. (*Interruptions*).

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : एक ही धमकी से डर गए।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot force the Government to make an amendment at this moment. I can only get him an answer. That is all.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब मुझे देना है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : सतर्कता आयोग का प्रतिवेदन यानी विजिलैंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Whatever has to be said by the Ministry about the working of the Vigilance Commission that has been included in the Reports of the Ministry itself. If the Vigilance Commission wants to say anything more, it is entitled to report to Parliament, because it has got certain special privileges. Whatever we thought has to be brought to the notice of Parliament, we have included it in the Reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the position?

Mr. Speaker: He says that whatever information about the working of the Vigilance Commission which the Home Ministry wanted to convey to Parliament it is already included in this Report. If the Vigilance Commission has anything more to say, he says that it has the right to communicate it to Parliament.

So far as the Rajya Sabha accounts to be seen by the Committee was concerned, I have to consult the Chairman. I have seen him once, but he also wanted time. I am

considering that and I will give the House an answer when that is settled.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Demands that will not be discussed here?

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen afterwards; not at this moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you had promised us.

Mr. Speaker: If I had promised it, it would come afterwards.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only two more days, or one more day after the Finance Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Can I fix it just now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now.

Mr. Speaker: How can I say that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you direct the Government, they can accommodate. They cannot dictate to Parliament like that, regarding the duration of the Session.

Mr. Speaker: Other ministries also will be known when we guillotine as to what ministries' Demands are guillotined and whether any discussion can be had At that moment we will see.

12·31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—*contd.*

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education. I have to call the hon. Minister for his reply.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप मिनिस्ट्री आफ ऐजुकेशन पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब, नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कुछ लोग रह गये थे बोलने से....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाइनेंस बिल पर उनको चांस दे दिया जाएगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब सभापति महोदय बैठे थे तब उन्होंने कहा था कि स्पीकर साहब नहीं हैं, पूछ कर बता सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यहीं कह सकता हूं कि अब मैं उनको फाइनेंस बिल पर एकमोडेट कर लूंगा। वे अपना नाम दे दें।

मैंने शास्त्री जी से वादा किया था लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं अब उनको नहीं बुला पाया हूं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मेरा एक अनुरोध आप से है। पैनल आफ चेयरमैन के लिए जो आप आदेश दे कर जाते हैं उनको तो कम से कम पालन किया जाए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था जरूर हो जानी चाहिये ताकि हम लोगों को इस प्रकार की शिकायत न हो कि कोई भी आ कर बैठेगा तो अपने अपने लोगों को अवसर देता जाएगा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से इस वक्त यही कह सकता हूं कि मुझे अफसोस है कि मैंने वादा किया था कि मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा और वह रिकार्ड में भी होगा लेकिन आपको वक्त नहीं मिल सका है। मैं देखूंगा कि आपको फाइनेंस बिल जब आये तब एकमोडेट कर दिया जाए।

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Minister of Education is in a very peculiar position: not only has he to answer to this House about his own misdeeds and the misdeeds of his Ministry but also for the misdeeds.

Mr. Speaker: I might explain to Shri Shastri further, according to the information that I have just now got, that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had asked the Secretary that it might be conveyed to me that she had no information that I had given him a promise. Probably, the earlier Presiding Officer, the Chairman, forgot to convey it to Shrimati Renu Chakravartty though I had clearly said when I left the Chair that Shri Shastri might be called. Therefore, that mistake has occurred in this manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It might be rectified by calling him now.

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The promise should be honoured.

Mr. Speaker: I will do that some other time.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I was saying that the Union Minister of Education is in a very peculiar position: not only has he to answer for his own misdeeds and the misdeeds of his Ministry but also for the misdeeds of all the States as also for the shortcomings in the working of primary education, secondary education, higher education and university education although constitutionally he is not responsible for any of these subjects. But I am glad that this is so, because it clearly proves the interest that Parliament takes in education and in view that it takes that education should have an all-India complexion and that guidance, supervision and control for education should come from the Centre.

When the Minister comes here for these Demands and the Demands are scrutinised, they are looked upon as an item of expenditure, like expenditure on any other subject. But my suggestion to the House is that it should look upon this particular item not as an item of expenditure but as an item of investment. To my mind the country cannot make any more important investment than the investment in education. It is investment in human beings and no investment will be productive of greater or better results than investment in education.

What are the results that we expect from this investment? First and foremost is the enhancement of human dignity. Education is not education unless it teaches the individual that he has dignity as a human being. Then, education must also result in the removal of superstitions and prejudices and making it possible to transform our present society into a modern and rational society.

Sir, the purpose of education is twofold It is to transmit knowledge from the past generation to the future generation and in the expression "knowledge" I include culture. We have a culture which goes back to thousands of years and one of the purposes of education must be and should be that the culture which we have inherited from our forefathers should be transmitted to the future generation.

Education must also open up new horizons. Knowledge is advancing every day. Vistas are getting larger and larger and the duty of education must be to teach the student what these new horizons are, what they mean, what they are intended for.

If we wish to transform our society, education should, in the first place, be production oriented. The greatest need of our country today is more production and, I think, education should put special emphasis on production.

Then, we must not forget that the ideal that we have kept before ourselves is the ideal of democratic socialism. As I understand democracy, it is not merely the trappings of democracy, not merely parliamentary institutions, not merely adult suffrage but the spirit of democracy and there is no more important aspect of democracy than equality. Therefore education must emphasise equality of everyone before the law and also equality of all human beings in the eye of God. That is where our secularism comes in. I always consider that secularism is a part of democracy because if we believe that we are all equal, irrespective of our caste, community and religion, it brings about a sense of equality.

Education must also bring about national integration. Our country is proud of its many diversities and education should teach the underlying unity in this diversity.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Ban communal institutions and do not encourage them. Communal institutions should not be encouraged.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree; communal institutions should not be encouraged in this country and I always set my face against any and every communal association.

Then, the object of education should also be the pursuit of excellence. It should seek out talent and give it the best education so as to create leadership for tomorrow. In this connection may I say something about what my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, said yesterday? I have always looked upon him not as a Member of the Opposition but as an elder statesman and I have always paid the greatest respect to any observation made by him. What he said was that we should have an egalitarian society and that our educationl system is not building up an egalitarian society. I entirely agree with him that our objective, our goal, our aim should be to create an egalitarian society; but, as I shall presently point out to him, our object is to bring about an egalitarian society.

He also said that the poor cannot get the education which the rich can. Our objective in the Education Ministry is to see that the poor get the same type of good education that the rich get. My hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, will agree that even in an egalitarian society there are talented people and there are less talented people. Talent is not unfortunately equally distributed.

Talent is a rare commodity and, therefore, I think our duty—and I look upon this as the primary function of education—is to find out talent and to give it the best education possible. Talent is not the monopoly of the rich. I think there is more talent among the poor than among the rich and we want to find talent wherever it is and to give it the best education.

Sir, I feel that my days are almost over and we have to think of the future. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He should not think like that. One is as young as one hopes and as old as one fears.

Shri M. C. Chagla: When one has reached a particular age, one should try to think of the future generations. We must think today of the future leadership of this country. The torch that people like Acharya Kripalani lighted in the old days of freedom struggle has got to be carried on and we must find the people who will carry it on that can only be done through a search for talent. It is because of this that we emphasize quality in education.

My hon. friend spoke about the public schools. I wish he would visit some of these public schools as I have done. The public schools in India are not intended to create snobs. They are not intended for people who flaunt

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what is known in England as the old school tie. The public schools—and they are a few; there are about 200 public schools in the country—are intended to give the best education possible. I agree they are a few and in these schools we try to place talented youngmen drawn from every strata of society who are given scholarships. We make it possible for these youngmen to go and get the best education that India can give.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Shall we get the facts and figures about that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Talented sons of officers, Ministers and M.Ps. should rule this country. That is the purpose of the public schools. They are not for poor persons.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I request that the hon. Minister will do well if he gives the list of public schools which he consider as the best?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I was coming to it later. But I will give the figures now if my friends want it. As regards the public schools, this is the position. We have today in India 22,000 secondary schools and 52 lakhs children in the secondary stage and as against 22,000 schools, we have only 200 public schools. But this is not the only scheme. We have got some good residential schools and we are giving them assistance through the aid of voluntary agencies to raise the standards. Then, we have the Central schools for the children of Government servants who are constantly transferred. A man from U.P. may go to Madras or from Madras to Bengal and the great problem arises for the children. In these schools, the medium of instruction is Hindi and English. We have 54 such schools and we are going to have 35 more in the next year.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Has the hon. Minister got any figures about the expense per student in these schools?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Then, we have the scheme for model secondary schools. The target is that there should be a model school for every district. I think, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty mentioned that in the old days there used to be zila schools in Bengal and Bihar which had very high standards and our idea is that in every district there should be a model school. That could act as a sort of beacon light for other schools. I wish we could convert all these 22,000 schools into the same standard. That is not possible. But that does not mean that we should not have a few schools where the best training is given to the most talented of our children.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The whole problem is that in these public schools you get only a particular category of students. The poorest of the poor can never get into these public schools.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not true. I may point out to my friends that we are giving scholarships to poor people who go to these public schools.

An Hon. Member: How many?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are giving 200 scholarships this year. I wish to increase the number.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They should try to hear the Minister.

Shri M. C. Chagla: What is more is that we are not giving any Government assistance to these public schools. Not a pie of Government assistance goes to these schools.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That is worse. That increases snobbery because you leave it to their wits to run the schools.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This socialist Government, in the name of educational policy, is asking about the model schools? **He is provoking** us by telling us **that 200 schools** are not enough. . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are so many interruptions. I will allow a few questions at the end.

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): Whatever be our grievance, we must give him the courtesy of hearing him.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I heard this debate for 7 hours. I heard criticisms without a single interruption from my side.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): You did interrupt me yesterday while I was speaking.

Mr. Speaker: That interjection at one moment does not mean that he should not be allowed to proceed.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: We also do it once in a way.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members should listen to the Minister patiently. I will allow some questions at the end.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I again clarify the position of Government? We do not want to create snobs. We do not want to have pockets of privilege. But we do want boys of talent to be given the best training this country can give. For that purpose, we wish to emphasize quality. If we have good public schools . . . (*Interruption*). We try to give scholarships to the poor people so that they can study in these public schools. It is also our purpose to establish model schools, if possible, in every district in the course of the Fourth Plan.

Now, Sir, I think, the House will agree with me here at least—it is a question beyond controversy—that the teacher must be the key-stone of the educational structure. The quality of education must depend upon the quality of the teacher, upon the dignity and the status we give to the teacher, upon the emoluments we give to the teacher and, therefore, I will briefly point out to the House what our policy is with regard to the pay scales of teachers. Not once, not twice but several times in this House and outside, I have expressed my greatest sympathy for the lot of the teachers. I have said that they are not paid according to the merits or even according to the cost of living index prevailing in this country. I have said that in some of the States really what they get is shocking. But the House might well ask me that sympathy is not enough. The teachers want some public demonstration not only of sympathy but of the action taken by the Union Government.

May I point out what our policy is with regard to this matter? It is impossible under the present circumstances to have a uniform pay scale for the whole country. Conditions vary from State to State. Even today, if you look at the pay scales of teachers, they vary from State to State. But I do feel that there should be a minimum below which no teacher should be paid and in that sense those States which have not reached that minimum should do something to bring about that consummation. We also feel that the ordinary salaries of teachers should not be a part of the Plan expenditure. The Plan is devised for developmental purposes. The ordinary pay of teachers should be part of the ordinary administrative expense of the State. And the State must find that amount just as it finds the salaries of its civil servants. If dearness allowance is increased for the civil servants, there is no reason why similar treatment should not be given to the teachers. I think that this difference that has been observed by the States between teachers and civil servants is wrong. I think that teachers are more important to the economy and polity of the State than civil servants and

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there is no reason why the State should look upon the payment to civil servants as part of the ordinary administrative expenditure but consider the payment to teachers as something extraordinary or abnormal.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I know what the hon. Minister is going to do to persuade his colleagues to accept this very revolutionary principle? Otherwise, it will be a nice platitude only.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall tell my hon. friend what our proposal is. I have been talking to the Chief Ministers about this matter. They must ask for greater subsidy from the Central Government when the Finance Commission is going round. Just as they present to the Union Government. This is our expenditure give us so much more allocation from income-tax or salestax or whatever it is, likewise they should place before the Finance Commission the salaries of teachers also as part of the administrative expenditure of the State. But we are prepared to do this that development plans should provide funds for additional allowances payable to teachers who acquire additional proficiency in teaching by taking courses approved by Government. This would be really developmental expenditure; if the teachers' qualifications are improveed, the Centre is prepared to take the responsibility of paying any additional emoluments that might have to be paid to the teachers, because that is not the ordinary expenditure since the State puts itself to the trouble of improving the qualifications of the teachers and that expenditure might be considered as being outside the ordinary expenditure and may be looked upon as part of the development of that State.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): May I know what the hon. Minister is doing in regard to UP? He had given an assurance when the strike was going on.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall tell my hon. friend what I am doing about U.P. I am very happy to find that partly due to my persuasion, the strike was called off, and the socialst leader who was fasting gave up his fast. I immediately wrote to the Education Minister of UP that since the teachers had called off direct action he should do something and announce something in the light of the discussions which he had had with me and the Finance Minister. I am still waiting for that announcement. After all, he is the Minister of Education in that State, and not I, and the responsibility is his. We have told him that is, the Finance Minister and I, what we can do, and what is the extent to which we can go. It is now for him to decide.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो कहा कि पीछे पूछ लेना। इस तरह कैसे चल सकता है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let me say that we have done and what the Union Government have done as far as the teachers are concerned. First of all we have established a National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare. At present, we have collected Rs. 75 lakhs and the target is Rs. 5 crores. Assistance is being given from this fund to teachers who are in need from 1964. I might mention a fact to this House, which has deeply touched me, and which I am sure will deeply touch this House. During the last six months, I have been getting Rs. 45 from a teacher whose salary is Rs. 90 anonymously, and he has said that this amount should be put in this National Fund. That shows how big a heart

poor people can have. Here is a poor teacher earning Rs. 90 giving every month Rs. 45 and contributing this anonymously to this welfare fund, so that his fellow-teachers should benefit from his contributions.

An hon. Member: What is his name?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I wish I knew his name, but he does not even let his name be known. The charity is real charity as they say that your right hand should not know what your left hand is doing.

Then, we are giving these national awards to teachers who are specially selected. They come here every year and receive the awards from the President, and they are very much honoured by the ceremony which takes place.

The House also knows that we make a contribution of 50 per cent for increase in the emoluments of teachers, but that has got to be within the state plan.

I should like to emphasise what we have been doing about the training of teachers, which to my mind is perhaps the most important aspect of education. Unless we have trained teachers and good teachers, we cannot make any progress in education. Today, there are about four lakhs of untrained elementary teachers in the country. It is proposed to clear this backlog mainly by organising training through correspondence courses. In 1965-66 it is proposed to run these courses on a pilot basis in the States of Assam, Rajasthan, UP and Mysore. Then, the backlog of about one lakh untrained teachers at the secondary stage is proposed to be cleared by correspondence courses to be instituted in three or four selected universities. The universities of Delhi. Mysore and Baroda have been selected for the purpose. The selection of the fourth centre for the eastern region is under consideration. Then, I come to the training of university-level teachers. At the university level, the teacher-training programme has been undertaken by some centres of advanced study. The Mathematics Centres at Bombay and Punjab University have enabled teachers from the affiliated colleges to get to the centres for a full academic year to get acquainted with the teaching of mathematics. Then, we have have also got a scheme for the training of technical techers. 9 selected institutions now provide facilities for training of teachers for engineering colleges. Then, we have a scheme of Summer Institutes which have been a great succees. The Summer Institutes organised by the University Grants Commission and the National Council of Educational Research and Training in co-operation with the US Agency for International Development have for their objective the improvement of the competence of the teachers participating in the programme by enabling them to gain familiarity with latest developments in their respective fields. This is achieved through the use of modern text-books including latest curricular material, library equipment and audio visual aids. A noteworthy feature of this year's programme is that an institute for teacher educators from teachers' training institutes is being organised with a view to give them necessary orientation in the use of new curricular materials in science subjects.

13 hrs.

Then the University Grants Commission has also been encouraging the efforts of universities in order to organise summer schools, seminars, conferences, refresher courses and symposia. Hundreds of seminars were organised in 1964. The programme drawn up by the Commission envisages assistance to universities to organise about 180 such seminars during the current year.

At the secondary school level, the NCERT in collaboration with UGC and USAID organised summer institutes in which 625 secondary school techers received training in various science subjects. In 1964, 32 such institutes were organised. The number is being

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increased this year to 78, 49 for school teachers and 29 for college teachers. So the House will see that we are doing whatever is possible to improve the quality of the teachers by giving them as much training as possible.

I come now to the question of primary education. I am fully conscious of the constitutional directive which is to make education free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. I also realise that we are woefully behind in carrying out that constitutional directive. At present, we are working for the limited target of 6 to 11, and even that we hope to achieve at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

But may I say this, that what the Constitution requires is education, not merely sending children to school and producing statistics' before this House? Therefore, it is necessary that the elementary education we give should be education in the real sense of the term. The expansion is so tremendous—as I said there is a backlog of four lakh untrained teachers—that we have not the requisite trained teachers. Then there is the difficulty of having proper school buildings. It is no use my coming to this House and saying that 50 million students are in primary schools. Therefore, even as far as primary education is concerned, we have now got to think more of consolidation and quality.

But there is one unfortunate aspect of primary education, to which I want to draw the attention of the House. Students enter the schools and sometimes in the third standard or fifth standard they leave the schools. What happens? Whatever they have learn they forget. So that it is a total loss to the country. Lakhs and crores are spent on young boys and girls to give them elementary education, and when they have finished with their schools, more often than not they forget what they have learnt. Therefore, we have decided that the most important thing is to have a follow-up in the sense of having libraries, in the sense of producing literature for neo-literates so that these boys and girls should have an opportunity of reading and not forgetting what they have learnt.

Dr. M. S. Aney: They should cultivate the habit of reading.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We must inculcate in them the reading habit, and give them the opportunity for reading, the material for reading. In Delhi—those who are interested in this subject will be glad to know—the Delhi Public Library is doing a wonderful job. They have a mobile van in which books are taken to villages 23 miles round the city. When I visited it, I was told that whenever the van goes to these villages, a siren is sounded and hundreds of people flock to this van and ask for books which are given to them. Therefore, the desire is there. But the means are not available. Therefore, in the Fourth Plan we shall emphasise more and more the follow-up action which is necessary in order to keep our boys and girls literate, who have been made literate at great cost to the state.

The same argument applies to social education to adult literacy. Here again the problem is astronomical. I think over 200 million in this country cannot read or write. I think it is a shame and a disgrace; it is a blot on the fair name of this country.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: On the Government, not on the country.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I accept part of the blame. But this problem can never be solved unless there is participation by the people. unless the people themselves feel that they must join government in eradicating this terrible evil. Here again, a lot of work is being done. But after an adult has been made literate, there is every possibility of his relapsing into

illiteracy. Therefore, here also, as in the case of primary education, we must have a follow-up action

Now I think my hon. friend, Shri Barrow, mentioned when we were talking about teachers: why don't we amend the Constitution so that the Centre should take over the responsibility of teachers and primary education? My hon. friend is a very learned man. He knows his Constitution. He knows it is not possible to amend it unless the majority of states ratify it. Even with regard to making higher education a concurrent subject, so far only the Punjab Government has agreed. It is impossible to get the states to agree. It is no use having an exercise in futility, thinking that we might persuade them to accept it . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the majority of states opposed it so far?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. Only Punjab has agreed. Of the states which have replied, everyone has said No; others have not replied. If my hon. friend can get me from the states an assurance that the majority will support this, certainly we will take steps to amend the Constitution.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I can give that assurance on behalf of Maharashtra.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very glad to hear that he speaks for Maharashtra; normally he speaks only for Vidarbha.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am glad that both Dr. Aney and Shri Nath Pai are giving that assurance.

Shri Nath Pai: I said I am very happy that Dr. Aney speaks for Maharashtra; normally he speaks only for Vidarbha.

Mr. Speaker: Even if all that assurance comes from all the members, then too it has come from all the states; the hon. Minister cannot be satisfied with the assurance of members

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know all my hon. friends will agree here and in the Rajya Sabha which represents the states. But I have received an official communication....

Shri Maurya: We have already committed a blunder; now we must have a strong Centre and should not depend upon the states.

Shri M. C. Chagla: But the Constitution does not permit it. We cannot change the Constitution that way.

I have received an official communication from Maharashtra—Dr. Aney and Shri Nath Pai will like to know—saying that they are opposed to education being made a concurrent subject. They do not want it to be made even a concurrent subject, let alone a subject in the Union List. So I do not think they will be able to commit that Government. If they could. I should be very happy.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा): महाराष्ट्र तो आप का राज्य है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला: अगर महाराष्ट्र कबूल न करे तो मैं उस से कोई जबरदस्ती तो कबूलवा नहीं सकता हूं ।

Now, I should also like to refer to basic education. That was the great idea that Gandhiji gave us in the field of education. I agree, as Dr. Zakir Hussain said the other day, it has become a vast mockery. As I understand basic education, it is this, that education should be so organised, so oriented that it should give an opportunity to a student to give expression to his creative faculties, that he should be able to produce something which will be useful to the locality in which the school is situated so that when he leaves the school having learnt to produce something, he would be able to earn something and add to the total wealth of the country. It is not necessary that in every basic school you should only have spinning. It depends upon where the school is situated. Now we are talking of an agro-industrial eco-

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

nomy. Therefore, there is a much wider field of selecting arts and crafts for our boys and girls so that they should be useful members of society.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi spoke of rural schools. That is one of the projects we have, of having a large number of junior agricultural schools. I agree with her that where a school situated in a rural area, the boys and girls must be taught something which will be of help to the farmers, to the parents. So he or she should learn about sowing, reaping, harvesting, planting etc. and not get an education which will be of no practical use to him or her at all.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): What is the latest thinking of Government about basic education? Are you going to abolish it or keep it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I addressed an advisory board meeting on basic education a month ago and I declared Government's policy that we believe, that basic education as I have explained it just now, should be an integral part of education and our education should be production oriented. It should not be purely formal education as it was in the British times. We are still suffering from that hangover from those days. We must teach children the dignity of labour and the use of their hands. If this is basic education, I already said that it would form an integral part of our educational system.

Secondly education is to my mind the crucial sector in the whole educational field, crucial for various reasons. It is the avenue to university and higher studies. If this sector is weak the higher education will also be weak. It is crucial because today most of the students who pass the higher secondary education want to go to universities. The result is that there is tremendous pressure on universities and colleges. That is why the standards of higher education are falling and we want to relieve this pressure. We can only do this by diversifying our education at the secondary stage, providing terminal courses whereby boys and girls will go and learn some vocation, some trade and some profession which would not make it necessary for them to go to colleges and universities. From that point of view secondary education is extremely crucial.

One of the important things we want to do in the next year and in the years following is the introduction of science in secondary schools and if necessary even in primary schools. If this country wants to advance and if we want to become modern and rational the study of science is essential. If you study the history of the USSR and try to find out why within a short period it has made such a tremendous advance in technology, it is due to the fact that it has introduced science from the earliest stage in the schools and it has tried to make its children science-minded. Therefore, we attach the greatest importance to science in the next year and the years succeeding. For that purpose we are strengthening science laboratories in our schools and we are trying to make laboratory equipment in India itself. We are setting up a central science workshop with the help of UNESCO which is being developed in the NCERT department of science and we are going all out in a big way for training science teachers. I have already mentioned how we are doing that. We are doing a great deal for the production of science literature. In this connection I should like to mention that the CSIR and the National Book Trust are collaborating for producing science books in Hindi and English and in the Indian languages for the children, simple books which will instill into them the knowledge about outside things, teach them objectivity and observation and make them interested in science. I wish some of you would see some of the books that are already produced. They are first-class books, intended for children. Apart from this they

are also helping the privtae publishers. The other day some private publisher came and saw me and said that they were producing first-class science literature for children. Maharani Gayatri Devi made a very interesting suggestion about sending mobile vans to teach science to schools in the villages. I think it is a very good idea and I will certainly pursue it and see whether it is practicable. I do not see why we cannot have at least a pilot project for this purpose. I think it is a very good thing if universities or science laboratories could send a mobile van to the villages so that the villagers could learn something about elementary science.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why has not a pilot project been started already?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have heard the suggestion for the first time yesterday. We have not worked on it. It is a good suggestion and we shall look into it. We have a scheme for science talent scholarship. Here again my friend Acharya Kripalani is here, we find out talented boys in science at the earliest stage and we give them scholarship right up to the post-graduate stage. We want to produce talented scientists and look for talented scientists all over the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How do you discover talent?

Shri M. C. Chagla: By examination, by tests and so on. How does the public know whom to elect for Parliament? . . . *(Interruptions).*

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We stand for election.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If people find that my friend Mr. Kamath is talented, they send him to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I have to stand for election, to contest .... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have the honour of being elected to the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Next time people will elect you to Lok Sabha.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What a mess we are making, our legislators are making!

Shri M. C. Chagla: Coming to the pilot project for correspondence courses for secondary education and the rather severe criticism of my friend Mr. Barrow about it, it is again a pilot project which is going to be introduced by the Central Board of Secondary Education in 1965-66. 50,000 students will take advantage of this scheme. I dare say that there may be boys and girls after leaving the primary schools who cannot afford to go to secondary schools. They are earning. They can learn through correspondence courses.

Shri Barrow (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): That ise the only exception I made.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is merely a pilot project and we will see how it works before we expand it.

Coming to higher education, the weakest sector in higher education is colleges. 85 per cent of our students are in colleges and barring some notable exceptions, I must confess that the standard of our colleges is very poor. We have got to do what we can to improve the standard of colleges. Only recently at my instance the University Grants Commission has revised the scales of college teachers and we propose to give effect to it as soon as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let us have more colleges. The colleges have now become like factories, working three shifts. The teacher has not contact with the pupils.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree. The teachers pupil ratio is not what it should be. To open new colleges you must get proper staff and proper equipment if you are teaching science.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Abolish capitation fees; it is black market in education.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The most important thing in higher education is the strengthening of post graduate departments. It is the post graduate department that gives the tone and colour to the whole of education. If you have a strong post graduate department you have the nursery from which you can draw your teachers or scientists. They are the leaders of tomorrow. The UGC recognised the importance of post graduate departments and therefore they have started a scheme of centres for advanced studies. Today there are 15 in science and—my hon. friend Dr. Aney will be glad to hear—11 in humanities. The idea is this. You find a particular faculty in a university.

You find that the standard is very high. Then the University Grants Commission gives every help to that particular faculty, in men, material and it getting visiting professors from outside so that this particular faculty in the university should attain international standards. Our hope is that within a short time we will have all our faculties attaining the international standards so that our students will not have to go outside for their doctorates or degrees; they may go for specific purpose; if we have the same standards in these subjects as English or Americans universities have, we should be self-reliant as far as higher education is concerned.

Then we also have correspondence courses for higher students. As you know, Delhi has started a pilot project which has been great success and we have now a project for extending it. I will tell you what the project is, Whereas only 1,128 were enrolled under this scheme in 1962-63, the number has risen to 1,930 during the year 1964-65. It is proposed to introduce correspondence courses at three other universities during 1965-66.

Then I would like to say a word about the New Delhi University which is going to be named after the late Prime Minister. The Bill is already introduced, and I hope it will soon go into the statute-book. Although one of the reasons for starting this new university was to relieve the pressure upon the old Delhi University, our idea is not to make this university a mere replica of other universities. Those who have been studying the modern currents in education will know that in England especially the new universities have been started with new idea and concepts with new curricula and with new methods of combining different disciplines, and therefore; in this university we wish to give effect to some of these new conception in education.

Then—this will please Dr. Aney who made a strong plea for humanities—we are starting the Institution of Advanced Studies in Simla, and I hope the inauguration will take place in September. As you know, our President was gracious enough to give to us the Rashtrapati Nivas in Simla; he said I do not want to go Simla and has placed this building for use of the Institute of Advanced Studies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it the foundation-stone laying or the inauguration?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The building is there, fortunately. But the present idea is this. As regards the subjects, though it is not finalised, it is proposed that we will have the following subjects: philosophy and comparative religion, aesthetics and history of arts, comparative philology and linguistics, European studies, West and Central Asian studies, Indian and Southeast Asian studies and mathematics. The detailed project is being worked out and we have every hope that the institute will be inaugurated and will start functioning sometime in September.

Then we also hope to have the inauguration of the Institute of Russians Studies. When I went to the USSR

I negotiated for this, beacuse it is very important that we should have an institute of this character. I will give you the reason why, I found that all our Indian students who go to Russia for the studies do not know Russian and they have to spend ten to 12 months studying Russian before they can study the subject for which they go there. If a student goes to study minerology, he has to stay there for 10 months studying Russian before he can attend the course. Therefore, this institute will serve two purposes: one is the short course in Russian before the student goes to Russia, and the other is, longer course of three years where Russian language and literature will be taught. Then we have a scheme for cheap text-books. There is an English scheme and an American scheme, and now we have also got a Russian scheme by which college students will be furnished text-books in technical and professional subjects at one-third their cost.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vicarabad): I am afraid the hon. Minister has utterly forgotten about girls' education.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to that. As regards sports, the Kunzru Committee's report has been given effect to. So, far, sports and physical education were in a chaotic state in our schools. We have three schools; the ACC, the National Discipline Scheme and physical education, and the students and the teachers do not know where they are. We have intergrated these and we propose to give effect to it from July this year. Practically all the primary schools will be covered before the next academic year. We are also going to have a project for a sport talent hunt. Just as we have a science talent, why is it that we do not do so with regard to sports? Why in the Olympics we just got a gold award for hockey but not for atheletics, and in other departments of sports? We did not even get a bronze award. Other countries have been forging ahead: India has great traditions of sport and atheletics. The reason is that other countries have trained the children from the yongest age so that when the student reaches the age of 17 or 18, when he can participate in international games, he has had the training and that is the project that we have.

Then I come to the question of Hindi and the Indian languages. I would like to point out what we have actually done with regard not only to Hindi but to Indian laguages. I shall then deal with the criticisms made by my hon. friend Dr. Govind Das. For the propagation of Hindi, the emphasis will be on the opening of Hindi teachers' training colleges in non-Hindi speaking States; a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the appointment of additional Hindi teachers in the non-Hindi speaking States; voluntary Hindi organisations which have been doing very useful work in propagating Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States will be liberally assisted to extend their activities. It is proposed to supply Hindi books as free gift to school and college libraries in the non-Hindi speaking regions on a much larger scale.

Then, as you know, there is a Hindi Directorate and there is also the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Only recently I have taken a decision to reorganise both these, so that they could function more effectively than they have been doing. and produce more literature and show betlter results than they have done in the past.

Then we have the scheme of scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for learning Hindi at the post matriculation stage. We have decided to increase the number of scholarships offered per year from 220 to 1,500. I think it was the hon. Member Shri Rameshwaranand who said that we have done nothing in the matter of propagation of Sanskrit. That is not correct.

Shri Shinkre (Marmogoa): He said you have done very little comparatively speaking, to what is being done in regard to Urdu.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I now deal with Hindi, Sanskrit and the other Indian languages? As regards Sanskrit, the scheme relating *inter alia* to assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations, assistance to Gurukulas, production of Sanskrit literature, award of research scholarships to the products of tradition Sanskrit pathshalas, financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit pundits in indigent circumtances, award of scholarships to the students of high and higher secondary schools studying Sanskrit, publication of critical editions of rare manuscripts, compilation and publication of catalogues of ancient manuscripts and also the all-India elocution contests will be continued. May I just mention the figures? The provision for Sanskrit in the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 75 lakhs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : थ्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूला में संस्कृत की क्या स्थिति है।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं अभी बतलाता हूं।

In the Fourth Plan we are asking for Rs. 245 lakhs. In 1964-65 we spent Rs. 20 lakhs, and now we are asking for Rs. 25 lakhs.

मेरे दोस्त पूछते हैं कि थ्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूला में संस्कृत की क्या पोजीशन है।

As my hon. friend knows, the three-language formula as accepted by the Chief Ministers' Conference, by the National Integration Council and by all educational authorities is this, that in the south the three languages the students must learn are Hindi, English and their mother tongue. In the north, the Hindi-speaking States have this advantage that Hindi is the mother tongue. Therefore, they must learn Hindi, English and another modern Indian language. Now, Sanskrit is a classical language which students can learn over and above these three languages, and we will help them to learn it. But the three-language formula is confined to two modern Indian languages and the English language. In the three-language formula Sanskrit does not come in. If my hon. friend will look at all the decisions taken on the three-language formula, he will find that this was the three-language formula accepted by the Chief Ministers, by the National Integration Council and by all educational authorities.

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ऐसा सुझाव था कि हिन्दी या जो क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं उन में 100 अंकों में से 25 संस्कृत के आ जायेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; Questions may be put at the end.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have recommended to the States a composite course in which Sanskrit can take its place. We do not want to eliminate Sanskrit by any means. After all, it is the basis of almost all Indian languages, and Sanskrit must play an important part in our educational edifice. But if you ask about the three-language formula, this is the three-language formula and no other.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Are you insisting on a south Indian language?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We would certainly advise the north preferably to learn a South Indian language. But the formula says: "a modern Indian language". It can be a South Indian language or Bengali *(Interruption.)*

I now come to the criticism made by my hon. friend, Dr. Govind Das. He is never more happy than when he is attacking me either in Parliament or outside. He always compares my administration with that of my predecessor always to my disadvantage. I have no objection to criticism. I think criticism is the life-blood of

democracy. But criticism must be fair. You must not wrench passages from somebody's speech or passages from some report and base your argument on it. What is the charge against me, which he has repeated? His charge is that I am not giving sufficient encouragement to regional languages or to Hindi and that I am a great protagonist of English. Now, Sir, all that I have said is—and I repeat and reiterate it—that the ultimate evolution of our educational policy must inevitably be that the medium of instruction in universities will be the regional languages. But I have also said that the translation from English to the regional languages should be slow and careful because we do not want the academic standards to suffer. I have also said that in the development of regional languages Hindi itself will develop. I have also said that while we are strengthening our regional languages we must not weaken our link language or link languages. Today Hindi is the official language and English is the associate language. We must not weaken these two languages. And, when ultimately the time comes when Hindi will be the only language, I have said that English should still continue as the second language, as the language of science and technology, as the language of international relations. This is not what I am saying. This is not a new policy that I have enunciated. Dr. Govind Das seems to think that this is a great departure from what the policy was in the time of my predecessor. May I refer the House to what I said in this House on the 11th December, 1964? There I gave some qutations from various educational authorities as to what was the policy laid down. Dr. Govind Das referred to Dr. Radhakrishnan's report, and it is surprising that he did not refer to this important passage:

> "English will have to continue as the medium for federal business till the provinces are ready for the change and the provincial educational institutions have spread the federal language adequately.....
>
> English, however, must continue to be studied.....Unable to have access to this knowledge, our standards of scholarship would fast deteriorate and our participation in the world movements of thought would become negligible. Its effects would be disastrous for our practical life, for living nations must move with the times and must respond quickly to the challenge of their surroundings. English is the only means of preventing our isolation from the world, and we will act unwisely if we allow ourselves to be enveloped in the folds of a dark curtain of ignorance.

This is not what Chagla said, this what Dr. Radhakrishnan said in the report on which Dr. Govind Das relied.

But, Sir, that was a long time ago. Let us see what the Official Language Commission says in its report of 1954-55:—

> "In any case the trend has been unmistakable in recent years and we have no doubt whatever that a change-over of the general medium from the English language to the Indian languages would come in our universities progressively in the near future; and we entertain no misapprehensions as regards this trend, provided complete and satisfactory preparations are made and the change is suitably phased and graduated so as not to affect academic standards."

This is exactly what I have been saying. Then we have the Kunzru Commitee Report of 1957 which says:

> "That the change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the uni-

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

versity stage should not be hastened."

Then we come to the Committee of Parliament on the Official Language, in 1959. It says:

"The gradual replacement of English in official work by Hindi and the regional languages does not mean severance of our ties with English."

The Chief Ministers' Conference was in 1961. This is what they said:

"The question of the medium for university education was discussed at length. The tendency of regional languages to become the media for university education, though desirable in many ways, may well lead to the isolation of such universities from the rest of India unless there is a link in the shape of an all-India language."

We have the National Integration Council of 1962. It says:

"The Council considers that, while generally speaking, the replacement of English as medium was thus an inevitable end which should be actively pursued, every care should be taken by universities to ensure that the transaction is made without jeoparadising the quality of education and after careful preparation."

Then it says:

"The Council lays stress on the importance of teaching English, as a compulsory subject, whether in any transitional scheme of the adoption of regional languages as medium of instruction, or even after the replacement has been fully carried out at a future date.

And, Sir, I summed up the debate as on page 6657 of the debates. This is what I said:

"The transition from English to the regional languages must be carefully phased and well prepared. We must not be faced with a situation where all universities will have regional languages and we will lose our link language. Therefore, our link language should ultimately be Hindi. But in the meanwhile, till Hindi takes the place, till it is accepted by the southern States, till it is accepted by Bengal, English must continue. Finally, even when all this is done English must remain as the international language, an asset which we possess which we should not throw away."

Sir, I stand by every word of what I said in 1964. And I think that has been the view taken ever since Dr. Radhakrishnan published his report.

Now, Sir, I cannot understand why a study of English should harm the cause of Hindi. In Egypt, they have introduced English from the primary classes; in Russia, they are learning English.....

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Not study of English, but English as a medium.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not said so. I said that the medium will be the regional language. But, as you know, there are people who are against English, and I was pointing out that we cannot harm either our regional languages or Hindi. Here is Egypt. Has it affected their language because they teach English from primary schools? Here is U.S.S.R. Has it affected the Russian language because they teach English?

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: They do not have English as a medium.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I say this. There is a section in the south which talks of English ever, Hindi never. There is a section here in North India which says, Hindi ever, English never.

Both are expressions of fanaticism. They are totally opposed to the spirit of our people and to the necessities of modern life.

Let Hindi go forward as it must, as the official language of India. Let us recognise English as the associate language till the non-Hindi regions are prepared to accept Hindi as the link language; even then, English must continue as a second language, language of modern thought, of science and technology, and of international relations. That, Sir, is the language policy which I have been enunciating, and which I place before you.

Shri Maurya: Is there any place in the Indian Constitution for English?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, certainly. Our constitution says that we should become a highly educated, highly scientific and highly technological nation.

An hon. Member: Hear, hear.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our constitution does not say that we should not study English, French or German or Russian. All that our constitution says is that our official language shall be Hindi. *(Interruptions).*

An hon. Member: Is there any place for English in the Indian constitution?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I say, yes. English will always have a place in the educational edifice of our country. I say this that if you abolish English, our science and technology will be retarded by 50 years.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The constitution itself is written in English.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Even today—my hon. friend Shri Nandaji is here—we all know that the resolutions of the National Congress are passed in English. What is the use of saying, abolish English?

Dr. M. S. Aney: You are living under the influence of the English language. We want you to throw away that influence.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That does not mean that we must not push ahead with Hindi as our regional language. All that I am asking for is patience.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: English is a window on the world.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. It is a window of the world. It would be a sad day if we, who have got this asset throw it away when other countries like Egypt and the U.S.S.R. are having it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : चागला साहब की जिन्दगी के बाद अंग्रेजी नहीं चलेगी।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You have spoken very well.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not want India to be Balkanised. I do not want India to be broken up into so many linguistic States. And, may I assure my hon. friend Mr. Shastri that the paramount consideration is the unity of India?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपके शिक्षा मंत्री रहने तक ही है आगे हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी का भविष्य नहीं है।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं अपना खयाल नहीं करता मैं तो हिन्दुस्तान का खयाल करता हूं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अंग्रेजी से देश की एकता नहीं रह सकती।

श्री मौर्य : अशोक के जमाने में अंग्रेजी नहीं थी लेकिन भारत आज से बहुत ज्यादा शक्तिशाली था।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : (झज्जर) : अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे तो देश में दो प्रतिशत ही हैं।

श्री मु० क० चागला : आखिर में तो हिन्दुस्तान की एकता हिन्दी से ही होने वाली है, लेकिन उसको जब तक नान-हिन्दी स्टेटस कबूल न करें तब तक अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी साथ साथ चलेंगी।

श्री लाखनदास (शाहजहांपुर) : इसमें तो कोई दो राएं नहीं हो सकती कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी चले लेकिन जो नहीं पढ़ना चाहते उन पर इसको क्यों लादा जाता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : कदम कदम पर तो डिफीट ले रहे हैं अंग्रेजी की वजह से।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. .... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri M. C. Chagla: My friend Mr. Shastri says that English will continue so long as I am Minister. If the unity of India is impeded by my being in office, I am prepared to throw up this office tomorrow. I am not addicted to office or anxious to hold it; but, believe me, what I am doing, according to my light, is to further the unity of India.

Shri Kapur Singh: We support you.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Time is getting short. I have to answer a few criticisms. I shall first deal with scholarships. I would like to point out that the number of scholarships have been increased.

May I come to the C.S.I.R.? I would like hon. Members to read the report of the Reviewing Committee, presided over by Mr. Mudaliar which consisted of eminent English scientists and the tributes which they have paid to the C.S.I.R. I do not want to go into the details, but I would just like to say a few words as to what the C.S.I.R. has done. Then I have got to deal with Mr. Pattnayak. This is what is being done in the C.S.I.R.

The research programmes in the laboratories are being reoriented on the basis of projects having relation to national requirements in the context of the development plans of the country and the special needs of Defence. The system of hierarchy has been done away with. In order to encourage young scientists, the existing scheme for the grant of merit promotion and advance increments is being suitably amended to provide larger scope for scientists being considered under the scheme. All scientific posts in the CSIR laboratories are selection posts. Young scientists are encouraged to participate in International Conference and Symposia abroad.

Also, the F.A.O. International Food and Technology Training Centre has been established at the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore.

I would now like to refer to what Mr. Pattnayak said. There is no justification whatever for a single criticism that he had levelled in the course of his speech and I shall presently satisfy him in that regard.

An. hon. Member: He will never be satisfied.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would try to satisfy him. He is a Member of Parliament. It is my duty to try. I hope he will keep an open and fair mind. Even if he does not say so, he will at least feel that he is satisfied. Now, the first question is this. He referred to the question of shifting of the Indian Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta to Kalyani. What has been done is that land at Kalyani has been acquired

with the approval of the Governing Body as the present location of the Institute at Jadavpur is too small and the basic facilities of a proper animal house and residential quarters for the staff, particularly Class IV staff, cannot be provided at Jadavpur. Apart from that, the nature of the work of this Institute is such that it should not continue in a crowded locality. However, until laboratory buildings and other facilities are provided at Kalyani, the Institute will continue to function at Jadavpur and there will be no interruption in its research work. The Governing Body came to this decision after the matter had been thoroughly gone into by an expert committee of scientists. Then, the Reviewing Committee has supported the transfer to Kalyani. That is the first instance. The second one was this. He made a very serious charge and said that I have made some incorrect statement in the House with regard to the expenditure incurred by the Director-General about furnishing his office. In the first place, that was done before my time. Even so, look at the answer that I have given:

> "The hon. Member made a reference to the Director-General. I have heard about this and I shall lay a statement in the Table of the House. It is said that the Director-General has spent a lakh of rupees on furnishing his room."

Note the expression.

> "This is absolutely unfounded. I have gone into the matter and I have seen the figures myself. For the satisfaction of my hon. friend and also other hon. Members of this House, I will lay a statement on the Table showing what was spent on furnishing the room."

In fulfilment of this assurance, a statement was laid on the Table of the House. If my hon. friend will look at the statement, he will see that only Rs. 12,105 was spent on furnishing. The rest was spent on civil works, electrical, sanitary fittings and air-conditioners in the CSIR building and so on. How is this an incorrect statement?

श्री किशन पटनायक : उनका जो कमरा था उसी के बारे में तो यह सारा खर्च था ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : सवाल तो यह था कि एक लाख रुपया फरनीचर पर खर्च किया गया ।।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैंने केवल फरनीचर के लिए ही नहीं कहा था मैंने तो सारी सजावट और रिमाडलिंग के बारे में कहा था । आप मेरी स्पीच भी देख लीजिए ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid, it is impossible to convince my hon. friend.

Then the question of the age of retirement of Directors was mentioned. The Directors, whose names were mentioned, were all in the employ of the CSIR prior to the introduction of the orders about the age limit of 65 years. These orders, were passed with the approval of the President, CSIR in January, 1963 on the analogy of similar orders passed by the University Grants Commission in respect of University Professors. So, since 1963, when the orders were passed, there is no Director who has passed the age of 65.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सी० एस० आई० आर० की गवर्निंग बौडी ने कोई ऐसा रूल बनाया है ? रूल क्या है उसको पढ़ दीजिये ।

श्री मु० क० चागला: मैं कहता हूं कि जब स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल उसके प्रेसीडेंट होते थे तो उन्होंने पास किया था । वह सन् 1963 में पास हुआ है । उसके बाद कोई डायरेक्टर 65 साल से ज्यादा लैबोरेटरी में नहीं रहा है ।

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Then, as regards the appointment of Dr. J. C. Ray as Emeritus Scientist after his retirement from the directorship of Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta, the position is this. An offer of appointment as Emeritus Scientist was made to Dr. J. C. Ray after his retirement as Director of the Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta, on 19th April 1964. The offer was made on the 27th October, 1964 with the condition that he could work at any Institute of his choice except the Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta. Dr. J. C. Ray declined this offer. As a matter of policy, Directors who are appointed as Emeritus Scientists after retirement are not placed in the same laboratory for work. The reason is this. If you had been the head of a laboratory and if you later on go and work there in a subordinate position, it will lead to conflict of jurisdiction or lead to indiscipline. We had a rule even before that if anybody is appointed as Emeritus Scientist it should be in any laboratory except the laboratory in which he was working before. This is not something new.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह पालिसी कब हुई थी और अगर बाकायदा पालिसी थी तो डा० राय के आर्डर में शर्त लगाने का क्या कारण था?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot carry it any further.

श्री किशन पटनायक : वाह वाह ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall deal briefly with the Survey of India, because Shri S. M. Banerjee has not only spoken about it but he has sent me a special note that I should deal with this.

An hon. Member: There is a hunger strike.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I hope my hon. friend is not on hunger strike for the Survey of India people.

The position is this. First of all, there is no assurance given to Parliament about the pay scales. Nothing is pending with us. The second Pay Commission did not in August, 1959 make any specific recommendation regarding revision of scales of pay in the Survey of India because the Survey did not put up its own case. But, in September, 1960 the scales of pay were revised on the lines suggested by the Pay Commission for other similar services. But, as we are finding it difficult to recruit and retain skilled personnel in the Survey of India, we are considering the need to revise further the scales of pay. But, as there are some 230 different categories, affecting 12,500 people, the revision is bound to take time.

I am very proud of the Survey of India. It will soon be celebrating its bi-centenary. It is one of the finest organisations that we have and I entirely endorse what Shri Banerjee has said. During the Chinese aggression, the people from the Survey of India were working at great risk to their lives.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is only this. In 1962 when this question was replied to in this House, the then Minister in charge of this department Shri Humayun Kabir, said that he will appoint some sort of committee to revise the pay scales. He was one with us that the Pay Commission has not done justice to the Survey of India People. My only request is whether he will go through the various pay scales, compare them with the scales in other departments, because they are doing much more important work than others, and see....

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already taken it up and it is now pending with Finance. As I said, there are as many as 230 different categories and it will take time. But I can give this assurance that I will personally look into it and expedite the matter. I cannot do more than that.

May I say a word about the Archaeological Department for which a very handsome compliment has been paid by the Reviewing Committee I appointed, presided over by the eminent archaeologist, Sir Mortimer Wheeler? And this is what he says about the Archaeological Survey of India, and I suppose the House is entitled to know it:

> "the Survey is on the whole the most efficient, as it is certainly the most comprehensive, in the world."

As this compliment is coming from an outsider,I think the House should feel proud of our Archaeological survey.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt the Minister. Is he aware that in the New York World Fair, in the Pakistani pavillion, the excavations at Mohendo-Daro have been referred to as 3,000 year old Pakistani civilisation? I saw it last year myself.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Before 1947 all civilisation was Indian.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad to hear that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not understand how there can be a Pakistani civilisation before 1947.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Write and ask the Pakistan Government.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Then I come to rural education. We are re-organising the whole system of rural institutes.

Coming to women's education, many of the lady Members have emphasised the importance of women's education. I am one of those who believe, and deeply believe, that no society can progress unless women are educated. Therefore, I am giving a higher priority to women's education. We have special schemes for women's education. According to me, one of the main problems in the matter of women's education, to which one of the Members also referred, is that we cannot get the women teachers to go to the villages unless we given them houses. Men are prepared to go and stay anywhere. But women, naturally, hesitate to go and live in outlying parts of the country without the provision of accommodation. Therefore, we are giving top priority to the construction of staff quarters for our women teachers.

A reference was made to Banasthali in Rajasthan. I have visited that institution. I think it is one of the finest women's institutions that I have seen anywhere and we are seriously considering giving it the status of a deemed university. Every help that we can give to this institution will be given.

One word about our cultural relations. We have negotiated an agreement with USSR which covers a wide field in the realm of education, science, music, sports and others in the various exchanges for the period covered by this agreement. We are also about to negotiate cultural arrangements with the East European countries and with France.

14 hrs.

The ICCR has been doing very good work. We had the Indo-Arab Symposium last year. We are proposing to have a South East Asian symposium this year. We realise how important South East Asia is to our safety and to our security. So, we should have greater cultural contacts with the South East Asian countries. Therefore, we are having a symposium on South East Asia.

Then, we have the Azad Memorial Lectures. Last time, we had the Director-General of the UNESCO, a very eminent person, giving the lectures. We have also a scheme of the Nehru Award, somewhat like the Nobel prize.

[Shir M. C. Chagla]

This award will be given every year to the person who has made the greatest contribution to international understanding.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No Nehru Memorial Lecture?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There will be one lecture delivered. We will have very eminent jury which will be above party. That jury will select the person who has made the greatest contribution to international understanding in the year. He will be paid a lakh of rupees and he will deliver one or two lectures.

I have appointed a Committee to review all the Academies and the ICCR. I would like to draw the attention of the House to one important thing that the ICCR is doing. You will find it on page 130 of the Report. This is of great importance to my mind and I want to explain this. It is said here:

> "The Council continued to maintain and support Chairs of Indian studies in Australia, Iran and Yugoslavia and the Visiting Professor of Slay Studies in India. The three Cultural Lecturers of the Council stationed in Trinidad, British Guiana and Surinam have continued their useful work of teaching Hindi and giving lectures on different aspects of Indian culture. The Council continued its subsidy to the Hindi Lecturer at the University of Rome in Italy".

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि इस कौंसिल के बारे में आडिटर-जैनेरल की रिपोर्ट क्या है ? क्या यह सत्य है कि इस कौंसिल में हिसाब-किताब में गड़बड़ होने के कारण डा० देशमुख ने त्याग पत्र दे दिया ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : जी नहीं बिल्कुल नहीं । मुझ से यह सवाल पहले भी पूछा गया था और मैंने इससे इंकार किया था । इस तरह की जो रयूमर्ज फैलाई जाती हैं वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं । डा० देशमुख ने मुझे लिखा था कि चूंकि मेरी तबियत अच्छी नहीं है इस लिए मैं इस का चेयरमैन नहीं रह सकता ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आडिट रिपोर्ट क्या है ? क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि इस कौंसिल के हिसाब में गड़बड़ है और कुछ किताबें भी गायब कर दी गई हैं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : माननीय सदस्य मुझ को गड़बड़ बतायें । मैं उसको देखूंगा । वेग एलीगेशन्ज के बारे में मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ? अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे कोई कंक्रीट चीज बतायें तो मैं उसको देख सकता हूं । उन्होंने डा० देशमुख के रेज़िगनेशन के बारे में कहा है । डा० देशमुख ने कहा कि मेरी तबियत ठीक नहीं है मेरी तबियत बहुत खराब है और मेरे पास टाइम नहीं है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मुझे इस बात का बड़ा मान है कि मैं इसका चेयरमैन था ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आडिट रिपोर्ट में बारह लांछन बिल्कुल साफ़ हैं कि कैसे उन्होंने बिना टेंडर के फ़रनीचर ख़रीदा, किस तरह दोमंज़िला मकान में लिफ्ट लगाई जबकि गवर्नमेंट का कानून इस की इजाजत नहीं देता है । इस प्रकार की बारह आपत्ति हैं । अगर मन्त्री महोदय चाहें तो वह रिपोर्ट को मंगा कर देख सकते हैं । मेरे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : डा० देशमुख फ़िनांस कमेटी के वाइस-चेयरमैन थे । ये सब एलीगेशन्ज उस कमेटी ने देखी हैं और उसकी रिपोर्ट है कि उन एलीगेशन्ज में कुछ नहीं है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को वह रिपोर्ट भेज दूंगा । अगर वह मुझ को कोई और बात बतायें तो मैं उसको फिर देखूंगा । लेकिन फिनांस कमेटी ने डा० देशमख जिसके वाइस चेयरमैन थे एक एक एलीगेशन को देखा है और उसका यह डिसीज़न था कि उनमें कुछ नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस कौंसिल को कम से कम हिन्दी के प्रचार का काम न दिया जाये । इस को लाखों रुपये दिये जाते हैं लेकिन इस ने एक साल लगभग 323 रुपये और एक साल 1368 रुपये खर्च किये हैं । यह कौंसिल हिन्दी के प्रचार का काम नहीं कर सकती है । इसने एक अध्यापक रखा था लेकिन वह भी छुटटी लेकर आ रहा है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : तीन जगहों पर हमने हिन्दी लैक्चरार भेजे हैं । हम ज्यादा भेजना चाहते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुझे पता है कि सुरीनाम, ट्रीनीडाड और ब्रिटिश गिआना वे तीन जगहें हैं जहां भारतीय रहते हैं । वहां इसका क्या फ़ायदा है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : शास्त्री जो मुझे बतायें कि इसमें और ज्यादा क्या काम हो सकता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरकार स्वयं इस काम को करे ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I come to the last points, namely, the question of national integration. We have appointed an Education Commission. There was some criticism about the Education Commission. May I say that this appointment has received plaudits from all over the world! We have received assistance from the UNESCO which has said that this is the only country which has appointed a Commission of this character and which is reviewing the whole of the educational field through one body.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is something unique.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is something unique, as Prof. Sharma says. No country has done it. The educational world is awaiting its report because it will be of great importance. Somebody said: Why do we want to have foreigners for national integration? Why should we not take the advice of eminent people from the United States, USSR and France?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Education transcends national barriers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Quite so. It transcends or should transcend national barriers.

Now, about All India Educational Service. I am very happy to tell the House that the Rajya Sabha at the instance of the Home Minister unanimously passed that Resolution. That shows that Parliament realises the importance of the unity of India. There was not a dissenting voice when this Resolution was put to the Rajya Sabha.

Then we have the All India Institutes which are to my mind doing a great work for national integration. Our IITs, engineering colleges, our regional teacher training colleges, our management institutes, our staff college at Hyderabad and the Institute of English at Hyderabad, our Central Universities which are four at present—all these are getting professors and students from all over India and they are thus helping in national integration. This means that we are having mobility of students and professors. This is one way of maintaining the unity of India.

Then, preparation of text books. That is another important way we can bring about national integration. We are preparing text books particularly in History written from the Indian national point of view. These text books will be sent to the different States who will be requested to translate them into regional languages.

I spoke about mobility of teachers and students. The University Grants Commission has a scheme whereby teachers are invited from other Universities to go and lecture to different

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

universities and—this is very important—we are giving special scholarships to students who, from one part of India go to universities in different parts of India. A student from Madras who goes to Bengal or Delhi is given a special scholarship so that there will be greater contact between North and South and East and West.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो गुरुकुलों में जायें उन को भी छात्रवृत्ति देनी चाहिए ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : जरूर । मैं उसका ख्याल रखूंगा ।

I have taken a longer time than...

Shri Swell: One small question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow any mori questions (*Interruption*). I can allow only three or four questions.

Shri Swell: One small question. I did not interrupt.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, Mr. Swell.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In winding up, I want to say that I have taxed the patience of the House and I am grateful for the patience with which hon. Members have heard me.

Shri Swell: I want to know from the Hon. Minister of Education whether the personnel, a section of the personnel, of the Indian Educational Service will also be drafted to the teaching posts in universities and colleges.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The present scheme is that it will have two wings—administrative and technical. I shall be very happy if we can also have educational posts. It is a matter of negotiations between various States and ourselves. The matter is not finalised. But certainly I will bear this in mind and pass it on to my friend, the Home Minister.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have made a commitment here that I shall undertake to get the consent of the Maharashtra state. But my understanding was that the matter related to primary education. If the Central Government is prepared to bear all the expenditure for the same, I shall make a commitment to approach the Maharashtra Government to get their consent.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I was only talking of the Sapru Committee's report. That was about higher education

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जनवरी 1965 के बाद सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा खाद्य मन्त्रालय ने हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में गृह मन्त्रालय की नीतियों के अनुसार कुछ सर्क्युलर जारी किये थे । शिक्षा मन्त्रालय जो कि गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा निर्देशित नीतियों का पूरा पालन भी नहीं कर रहा है और जिसने न कोई इस प्रकार की विज्ञप्ति जारी की उसके लिए क्या कारण है कि शिक्षा मन्त्री को एक सर्क्युलर जारी करना पड़ा कि उनसे बिना पूछे कोई नया निर्णय हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में न लिया जाए ? क्या उन्हें अपने मन्त्रालय पर इतना अविश्वास था कि वह कोई नया निर्णय लेने जा रहा है या उनके मन में रिजर्वेशन था ? इस प्रकार का सर्क्युलर जारी करने की क्यों आवश्यकता अनुभव हुई ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : यह तो आपको मालूम ही है कि दो तीन सर्क्युलर बाहर निकले थे और उनसे इतनी गड़बड़ी हुई थी साउथ में और उनको वापिस भी लेना पड़ा था उसके बाद मैंने आर्डर पास किए कि ... भी इस तरह का सर्क्युलर इशू न किया जाए मेरी स्पेसिफिक कंसेंट के बिना । कोई पालिसी मैंने चेंज नहीं की है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One more question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. We have taken 1½ hours over this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Just one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; you have spoken, Shri Banerjee. I am very sorry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That day also I spoke only for five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have I to put any cut motion to the vote of the House separately?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): My cut motions to Demands Nos. 16 and 17.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have spoken, Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. I am very sorry. Am I required to put any other cut motion to the vote of the House separately?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. 83 regarding teachers' salaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put to vote cut motions Nos. 28 to 32 to Demand No. 16.

Cut motions Nos. 28 to 32 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now cut motion No. 37 to Demand No. 17. The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Need to restore Modhera—"Surya Mandir" and Sidhpur 'Rudra Mahal", archaeological gems of Gujarat. (37)]

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs 100.".

[Failure to increase the emoluments of the teachers. (83)].

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper" . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You must read those amounts. What is the total? How much we are granting, we must know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are on the order paper. I will have to make the calculations, deduct those that have been granted. That will take time. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column there-

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of against Demands Nos. 15 to 21 and 118 relating to the Ministry of Education."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions of Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, ara reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 15—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Education.'."

DEMAND NO. 16—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,25,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day to March, 1966, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 17—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Archaeology.'."

DEMAND NO. 18—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,58,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 19—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 20—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education.'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education.'."

14.12 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and vot-

ing on Demands Nos. 51 to 63 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,04,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 52—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 55—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 56—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 57—STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

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the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 59—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,78,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 61—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND No. 62—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINIDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

The above Demands are now before the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, happily, the Ministry of Home Affairs is now in the hands of a team of very good and competent men headed by Shri Nanda and assisted by Shri Hathi and Shri Mishra and others, and it would, therefore, be unfair as also pusillanimous if I start otherwise than with a word of praise for the excellent work, on the whole, they have done during the year under review.

Many ticklish and complicated problems arose during this period such as the disappearance of the Prophet's

hair in Kashmir, communal violence in Calcutta, Rourkela, Jamshedpur and Ranchi, mass infiltration of foreigners into Bengal and Assam, Trojan-horse activities of pro-Peking elements and language riots, which Shri Nanda has tackled with imaginative firmness.

This augurs well for a Government and for a country whose affairs are in the hands of men like Shri Nanda and his associates and my approval of him would have been almost unqualified but for a little blemish that attaches to him—he belongs to the wrong party.

The Report which we are now considering, for the year 1964-65, starts in the *Introduction* with the remark that this Ministry "chiefly deals with maintenance of public order, manning of public services, administration of Union territories and study of manpower problems".

Maintenance of public order is the basic function of and justification for a state in our ancient policy. *Namo dharmaya mahito dharmo dharyati praja* is an aphorism in the *Mahabharata* meaning that "the state is entitled to allegiance for the reason that it maintains the public order", that is, it maintains a just and true social order. There is no public order the maintenance of which is justified by the state, unless it is a just social order, and no state has a moral title to allegiance of its citizens unless the public order it seeks to maintain is freely accepted by them as a just social order.

The "manning of public services" is just an apparatus through which the state carries out its basic function, namely, that of maintenance of public order, and it is therefore not the primary activity of the state but only a subsidiary activity.

Our Constitution Act postulates, delineates and adumbrates a public order the main outlines and features of which reflect the best that is accepted by modren thought. But there is nothing eternaly in this Constitution in the way in which there is Dharma of our ancient thought, and there is nothing unchanging in it like the laws of the Medes. The provisions of the Constitution itself make it clear and the amendments to which we have subjected it during the last 15 or 16 year support this contention.

It is in this context that I say that the "public order" which this Ministry is charged with maintaining has some skeletons in its cupboard which must be properly disposed of if this Ministry is to acquire natural health and moral and free acceptance of its citizens. To maintain as unjust and wrong public order to the work of police in the employ of a tyrant and a robber. It is not the function of a democratic and civilised state.

There are four such skeletons to which I wish to refer today in my speech. These skeletons are: the Sikh problem the Kashmir affair the Nagaland trouble and the language issue. The Report before the House treats the first as non-existent, the second as a formal task of constitutional integration, the third as a concern of the External Affairs Ministry and the fourth as a question of technical implementation of legal provisions and keeping of certain assurances. This is the fundamental weakness of this Ministry and the State of which it is the chief organ, that it fails to appreciate these problems truly and then handle them properly.

Let me say a few words about these four problems to which I have referred as skeletons in the cupboard of the State which this Ministry seeks to maintain. The first problem is the Sikh problem. To put the whole matter in the briefest and the clearest posible words; I cannot do better them quote from a paperback, called *The Sikh Unrest*, by Sardar Gurnam Singh, Bar-at-law Retired Judge, High Court. This book has already been integrated into the proceedings of this House on another occasion and it will make a very rewarding read-

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ing for anybody who wants honestly to comprehend the problem to which I am referring just now. I will read only a few operative sentences which occur on pages 27 to 65 and which reproduce a Memorial presented to the President of the Indian Union in 1960. It begins:—

"The Sikhs have the land of the Five Rivers, the Punjab as their homeland, the land of their historical epiphany, their holy places and their historical struggles, and they were the sovereign rulers of the greater Punjab till the middle of the 19th century, and they were the last Indian people to be submerged into the British Indian empire whose mighty and growing tentacles they resisted with a patriotic sentiment and determined courage such as no Asiatic people had so far imbibed or known."

It goes on:

"It was in this historical and spiritual context that, the Sikhs were almost the only people in the Punjab, who till the First World War dreamt for the independence of their home land, struggled and sacrified their lives and resources for this, till in thirties of the present century, they voluntarily and enthusiastically merged their energies, spiritual and material, to support and strengthen the general Indian national movement for freedom, and thus, till 1947 the Sikhs remained in the vanguard of this struggle.

It was in view of the historical importance cultural high significance and the spiritual meaningfulness of the Sikh people, as the true inheritors of the soul of the Punjab, as the true apotheosis of emergent Hinduism, and as the only genuine bridgehead between the aryan and the semitic soul, and hence the East and the West, that at the time of the Transfer of Power, the British recognised the Sikhs as the third political entity in the Indian subcontinent, besides the Hindus and the Muslims, though numerically the Sikhs, in the whole of India as well as in the Punjab represent an insignificant numerical minority. It was in view of this position of the Sikhs that the Muslim politicians were willing to accord to the Sikh people, in the part of the Punjab where they are more numerously concentrated, an autonomous political status within the framework of a Pakistan sovereignty. It was in view of this special position of the Sikhs and in view of their spiritual affinity with the true evolutionary Hindu tradition, and above all, in view of their proved and matchless patriotism, that the Indian National Congress, on behalf of the peoples of India, gave solemn assurances and repeated formal undertakings to them, that, after the power is transferred to the peoples of India, the Hindus, who would consequently be its factual inheritors by virtue of the political doctrine of democratic franchise, would not frame any Constitution which is not freely approved of and willingly accepted by the Sikh people, and, further, that, the political sovereign power so devolved shall not be used except for the benefit of the people of India, as a whole. It was in this background that the Sikhs unreservedly opted out for India, resisted at heavy cost the demand for partition of the country, and trusting implicitly their elder brethren, the Hindus, did not insist on prior acceptance of any pre-conditions as the price of their co-operation, bearing all the time in mind the unambiguous declaration which Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, as the head of the Indian National Congress, had made in the beginning of 1947 that he saw nothing wrong in marketing out and conceding a political area in the north of India where the Sikhs might also freely "experience the glow of freedom".

As soon as, however, the power was transferred in August, 1947, a painful surprise awaited the Sikhs in free India, making it plain to them that political promises and understanding may be taken advantage of only by those who hold the power and that the good old rule was as true in the new multicommunal state of free India, as it has been in the international field throughout the ages, that those who have the power may take, and they may keep who can. When, in September, 1947, the new national Governor of the Punjab, Sir Chandu Lal Trivedi, issued a secret policy circular to the administrative functionaries of the Punjab, instigating them to deal with and terrorise into humiliation, the Sikhs in the Punjab, by ignoring the procedures by law established, the Governor it was whom a grateful Government of free India recognised, by open preferment and favours and a minor Sikh public servant who demurred in implementing this policy ruthelessly was liquidated with such a heavy hand so as to be a warning and an example to all others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member reading the whole book?

Shri Kapur Singh: Not the whole book, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would request him to read the whole of it!

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): It may be laid on the Table.

Shri Kapur Singh: I do not know what objections, particularly some of my friends from the Punjab representing Congress, have in my reading a few paragraphs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want you to read the whole of it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Further it says:

When the Constitution of India was framed and finalised in 1950, all solemn promises made to the Sikhs, were totally and cynically ignored and the protests of their spokesmen in the Constituent Assembly peremptorily brushed aside, and a Constitution was framed, based on high sounding modern democratic postulates and platitudes, which it was well-known, in actual practice, would facilitate gradual submergence and annihilation of the Sikhs as a political entity and cultural minority, and also sub-stratification of other important minorities of India.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Is this book available to the public?

Shri Kapur Singh: I will answer.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, was reminded of his authoritative declaration about some 'glow of freedom' to which the Sikhs were entitled, he sententiously rejoined that, "the circumstances had now changed." Even the naive Sikhs had this much sense to know that the only change that had come about in the circumstances was that the Hindus now held the undisputed power, and the Sikhs had been rendered impotent and bereft of any power of bargaining. (*Laughter*)

This may be a matter of laughter for those who have not been put into the predicament in which I and my people have been put. For me it is a most serious matter of life and death. Therefore I would beg the indulgence of the House to permit me to proceed.

The basic policies discriminating against the Sikhs as a people have inevitably led to certain most undesirable phychological complexes, administrative trends and public attitudes. In day to day administration, as well as in general implementation of the laws, the rules, the dominant objective of the administration in the

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Punjab, has more and more crystallized into the goal of relegating the Sikhs to a position that of secondary citizens and of finding out pretexts for administering definitive psychological shocks to the community as a whole. The Sikh people lack the necessary skill as well as the means of modern propaganda and their story, therefore, mostly remains unheard and unappreciated by the general public of India, but that is not to say that the Sikhs lack in political awareness or a proper appreciation of their own predicament. At the end of 1953, the States Reorganisation Commission .....refused to consider any positive arguments for the demarcation of a Punjabi speaking state, and instead, turned down this demand by special pleadings, firstly because the Hindus of the Punjabi region do not want it, and secondly because even in a Punjabi speaking state, the Punjabi Hindus are bound to continue disowning their mother-tongue. It was in acceptance of such considerations that the Government of India, in 1956, once again refused to consider the demand for a Punjabi-speaking state on its intrinsic merits and instead, merged the PEPSU state, the only majority Sikh area in India, into the Punjab, reducing the Sikhs, as well as the Punjabi language to a precarious status of existence on sufferance.

It goes on.

The Sikh representatives were invited in 1956 to Delhi for settlement of the Sikh problem by the Government of India. It was during these parleys that Sikh leaders found themselves confronted with the firm and resolute suspicion of the Government of India leaders that the Sikhs cannot be trusted to be so placed in the administrative set up of India, which enables them to participate as such, effectively, in any manner, in the affairs of the country. It appeared that the basic suspicion was that the Sikhs might take advantage of their position at the broder of India with West Pakistan, or they might take advantage of the international Covenants of the U.N.O., pertaining to the rights of cultural and national minorities. To allay these wholly unfounded and somewhat insulting suspicions, the Sikhs accepted an alternative scheme, called the Regional Formula, the essence of which was that at the administrative and executive level, the Indian Punjab shall continue as a single unit in which the majority and the effective voice shall naturally be that of the Hindus while at certain lower and local administrative levels the Sikhs may participate effectively in administration, in so far as the Punjabi region of the present Punjab is concerned.

It was against this attentuated political arrangement that the urban Hindus of the Punjab, with the Arya Samaj as their spear-head, made a violent eruption in the form of the so-called, Hindi Agitation. The ostensible purpose of this agitation was to preserve intact the dominant and royal status of the Hindi language in the whole of the Punjab, but in fact the movement developed into a well-planned Sikh baiting and bullying. The sacred places of the Sikhs were desecrated openly and systematically, insults at their religion and self-respect were hurled recklessly and continuously and the whole administration of the Punjab and the watching eye of the Government of India did not raise a little finger or an eyebrow to curb it, or to intervene on the side of the Sikhs.

The puerile Regional Formula was deliberately and by a set design, eviscreated and then reduced into desuetude, thus forcing the Sikhs to think deeply over their condition and to concert measures of remedy for their political amelioration.

The Sikhs are a proud and sensitive people and they love and are

devoted to their country. They passionately believe in spiritual values of life and by their traditions and their convictions they are imbued with the courage to make sacrifices for a cause in which they believe and to endure hardships to uphold that which is dear to their hearts. To suspects such people, to endeavour and to wish to degrade and humilate them, and by design to estrange and repress them is a policy, the wisdom of which would appear as at once questionable to a man of sensitivity in moral consequentialism.

Sir, I have taken some time in going over this painful story.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One more speaker from your party is there. You must give some time to him also.

Shri Kapur Singh: I know my time and I know my limitations. But this problem remains unsolved and unheeded and the powers that be seem to work under the delusion that the best policy in so far as the Sikhs are concerned is suppression rather than solution.

Could anything be more puerile and purblind and more harmful to the interests of the country and the nation than this policy of the Government?

Only the other day, a very high Minister of the Punjab Government has publicly held out a threat to the Sikhs that if they make any political demands they shall be crushed. This business of "crushing" can be a very dangerous game, a dangerous game equally for the crushers as it is intened to be for those to be crushed; and anybody who threatens to play it cannot but be an enemy of India and its national integration. Let us see such politicians for what they are: they are nothing more than charlatans and self-careerists.

As for going back on plighted words and solemn assurances; such as those given to the Sikh people by and on behalf of the majority community, I would say no more than quote the crystallised conscience of our race as recorded in *Adiparvam* of the *Mahavarata:*

यान्यथा सन्तमात्मानमन्यथ प्रतिपद्यते ।
किन्तेन न कृतं पापं चौरेणात्मापहारिणा ॥

"He who has one thing in his mind but represents another thing to others, what sin is he not capable of committing? For, he is a theif and robber of his own conscience".

Sir, I will not take any more time and will not dilate on the other three subjects to which I had referred but will merely make out points in a few sentences about each.

About the Kashmir problem, in Chapter IX of the Report that we are considering, it is made out that the essence of the problem is the time and manner of extension of the Indian Constitution into the Jammu and Kasmmir Constitution, through article 370 of the former. This approach, to my mind, will not achieve any enduring solution; for, our true objective should be securing free concensus for, and acceptance of, their ties by the people of the State with the rest of the country. Mere legal rectitude will not do.

As for the Nagaland trouble, it is our domestic problem for the Home Ministry to solve and not for the External Affairs Ministry to negotiate, as is being done. Everything considered, it strikes me that the objective as visualised by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan is, at this moment, the best objective to pursue, namely to secure, by-persuasion, a free accession of the Naga people to the great Indian nation.

About the last subject, the Language issue, I would say that paragraph 90 of the Report, in Chapter XI, indi-

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cates that the issue is "of introducing Hindi for Official purposes, without displacing English, until people in the non-Hindi areas were ready for a changeover." This appears to me to be an approach which will fail to achieve results which could be to the lasting interests of our nation and our country, for this reason, because it fails to take note of the three powerful factors that have emerged on the political scene of India after Independence was attained.

These three factors are: in the first place, emotional resistance to Hindi by non-Hindi peoples on cultural grounds; secondly, positive tendency to use prestigious status of Hindi for submergence of the rich and developed Hindustani languages, such as Punjabi and Urdu; and, thirdly, firm rejection of Hindi by the younger non-Hindi generation of free India. No good solution is possible without duly taking these things into account.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are today considering the Demands of the most important department of the Government, the Home Department. It has under it so many subjects: first of all, law and order, then the Intelligence of the country, and it has something to do with the appointment of the Judges. It also has to do with the whole of the administration, and it also has to take care of the Union territories. If there is any breakdown in any State, the Home Department takes charge of it. Therefore, it is a very important department, the affairs of which we are discussing.

It was therefore in the fitness of things that our first Home Minister was Sardar Patel. He was a practical man, with an iron will and determination, and he was nobody's follower. Mr. Patel was not a Gandhite, he was a Patelite. After that, we had another great man, Rajaji, whose massive intellect is well known, who could confound anybody in an argument without convicting him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): A good tribute!

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then we had a very—what should I say—very great personality in Govind Ballabh Pant. Not only his body but his intellect was massive. And now it is in the fitness of things that we have our friend, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, whose saintly character is well known. Because, like me, he has a lean and hungry look. But that does not take away from the great moral prestige he enjoys.

An hon. Member: What about the other Ministers?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Well, I am not out to talk of lesser persons; I am only talking of the very distinguished Home Ministers that we had.

Sir, we are very happy, and we are more happy that Mr. Nanda took upon himself the task of eradicating corruption, after it had gone on for full seventeen years without any check or hindrance also, we are thankful to him that he said that he would risk his job if he was not able to eradicate corruption in a couple of years.

But, Mr. Nanda, in spite of his great moral qualities, has one little defect about him—I consider it a defect, of course he considers it an advantage—that is, for whatever he wants to do, he must put in an assocation.

An hon. Member: Syndicate.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He organised in the beginning the INTUC. But these associations come ultimately to rely upon the Government..

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Not the INTUC.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You may say what you like, but the INTUC now depends in effect upon the Government. Its utility is very little. Anyway, you can differ from me, and I

will only be sorry for you for not knowing the facts.

Then there was this Bharat Sevak Samaj. And I say that he was very kind, in 1952, to invite me to join this Bharat Sevak Samaj. But I was not a young man like my friend . . .

An hon. Member: Mr. Hiren Mukerjee.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: No, no—Mr. Ranga, to be caught unawares. I saw the pamphlet that he had issued, and I sent him a reply, which also, unfortunately, without my wish—because he had circulated in the official circles—appeared in the press.

And I would like to tell you, Sir, why this organisation came into being. It will be very interesting. It is a few lines which I am afraid, I cannot read on account of the light here and if you will please permit me. I will ask my neighbour to read it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I read it, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: "I have read the pamphlet about the formation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj carefully. You admit therein that the present morbid outlook in the intelligent and active section of the community has been produced by:—

(1) Insufficient evidence of a firm and consistent social purpose in the policies and administration of the State;

(2) Absence of substantial signs of progress and achievements and a series of unexplained and inexplicable failures and mistakes;

(3) Confusion and demoralisation created by the play of power politics around narrow personal and sectional ends;

(4) Frequent appeals to the people's patriotism and self-sacrifice and no suitable avenues being provided through which this receives satisfactory expression;

(5) The sight of too many people engaged in and thriving selfish pursuits and unsocial acts creating overwhelming feeling of despair;

(6) The unsettling effect of unemployment, and unemployment in the case of a large number of educated and semi-educated persons.

I believe your analysis is correct, I would only add to this list the absence of examples of unselfish service and sacrifice in high quarters."

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It will be clear from this that in 1952 this was the kind of frustration in the country and this organisation was established in order to take away the frustration that was described in the pamphlet that was just read before the House. It is for this House to decide whether any of these objectives have been fulfilled by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to which plenty of money, public money, has been given, and I am sorry to say, at the instance of the hon. Home Minister. He has written letters to the provinces to patronise this organization in very strange ways, that is, that they should get building and road contracts, that they should get contracts in river valley projects in Kosi etc. If their accounts are seen, it would be a revelation to the whole House. So this is what we get for our troubles. Even in those days—this is a long letter and I would like to place it on the table of the House if you will permit—I reminded him that he had not to put up any new organization, every organization introduced before independence and, created by Gandhiji was serving the people in the constructive fields, in all the fields that he had mentioned,

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that it was the duty of the Government to strengthen those organizations because they were being conducted by people of proved honesty and ability who had taken their lessons under Gandhiji's leadership. But, you know, he must create something of his own, because I believe —I may be wrong, I may be doing injustice to him, if I do injustice to him, he will excuse me—that he did this in order to strengthen the Congress. Today you find that instead of strengthening the Congress, he has brought the Congress into disrepute.

Then he started what is called Bharat Sadhu Samaj. There also on his influence public money was spent. Sadhus live in *kutiyas* whereas here he has got for them palatial houses, not on the banks of the Jumna but in the most fashionable quarters in Delhi in Chanakyapuri.

An hon. Member: It is not a part of the Home Ministry?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) यह गृह मंत्रालय में ही है जरा पढ़कर देखिये ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is not a part of the Home Ministry? I submit money has been given from the State of Delhi and Delhi is under the Home Ministry.

Then, Sir, our sanyasis always lived on a spare diet, leading an ascetic life. But here they were taken in a deluxe train throughout India. The pride of our sadhus is that they roamed about India on foot. Every Sadhu worth the name would go on foot. Sankaracharya, Madhvacharya, Vallabhacharya, all these people went like that. But here he provided them with all these things because he has very great influence.

An hon. Member: There was no railway during that time.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Even to-day a true sanyasi would not consider his pilgrimage complete unless he goes on foot. They go merely on their strength measuring all the distance with their bodies; what are these people talking? They do not know their own India. (*Interruptions*). It may be inconsistent; it may be out of place; it may be anything, or it may not be. But it concerns the nation and hence I am bound to talk here about that whether you consider it in order or not in order, because it is of vital interest to the country. (*Interruptions*).

Then, the third thing is this. He introduced what is called Sadachar Samiti. I can say with confidence that when the names of some of the members of the Sadachar Samiti are mentioned, there is a smile on the face of even the Congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now finish.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I will finish. I won't take much of your time. About the Sadachar Samiti.....

श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : सदाचार की बात तो कहनी ही चाहिए ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: About the Sadachar Samiti, I told him once in this House, "you have started this Sadachar Samiti, take care, it will be just like the Sadhu Samaj; when the thief has stolen some property and there is a hue and cry 'thief, thief', he is the first to join it and cry about 'thief, thief.'" This is what I said in this House.

I will request my friend Shri Nanda that if he is anxious about his reputation, if he really means business, if he wants to destroy corruption and bribery, be should listen

my words. After all, whatever he did day before yesterday did not redound to his credit It would have redounded much to the credit of the Home Minister and the whole Ministry and the whole Cabinet, if frankly he had said that he had done something that was wrong in the heat of the moment and he was sorry for it. Instead of saying that, to go on saying in a roundabout way and then to smile because the Speaker gave a ruling against us—does he suppose that because the Speaker gave a ruling against us, therefore, we were defeated? I tell him that it was his greatest defeat day before yesterday. If he had frankly said that he had done something that was not desirable, We would have stid nothing absolutely. He would have put us out of order and he would have enhanced his reputation. He is a very innocent man; he is a very pious man; he is a follower of Gandhiji. But such followers do get embroiled with people who are of doubtful morals and they are not able to judge the people properly. Therefore, as the Home Minister, he should dissociate himself from all these organisations. Otherwise, he will again be charged with what I have been charging him with, and he might come to trouble for nothing and the good work that he is doing may be destroyed.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I hope that he will be present when I give the reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We could'nt hear the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He expects the hon. Member to be present when he replies to the debate.

An hon. Member: What is the harm if he replies now?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Nanda will excuse me. I will come and read his speech. I have an engagement and I will not be able to come.

Shri Nath Pai: The Home Minister may do it now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The Minister can reply now. Otherwise, I will read his reply.

Shri Swell: If the Home Minister wants to say something, let him say it now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have a previous engagement. I wrote to you, Sir, that I have a previous engagement and I will be going out. I am willing to listen to him for hours. After all, he will not be speaking for a short time.

Shri P. G. Menon: Sir, as was pointed out by Acharya Kripalani...

An hon. Member: Mahatma.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Now he is Mahatma.

Shri P. G. Menon: .... the hands of the Home Minister are full. It has been pointed out that the activities with which this Ministry is concerned are numerous. That has been so all along. But of late, the hands of the Home Minister have become full on account of situations which have developed in the country.

There are various problems which we have to face in India today. Acharya Kripalani referred to the law and order problem. But the problem of law and order has transformed itself into a problem of security of the country. There are the problems which arise every day on the long border, more than 2500 miles, between India and Pakistan. There is the problem created on account of the language policy, Hindi agitation and what not. Then, there are problems arising in places like Goa where there is a movement for mer-

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ger and a counter-movement against merger. Therefore, the Home Minister, among the Ministers of the Cabinet, is one person whose hands are full; and to whom we look for the betterment of the internal affairs of the country.

Shri Shinkre: That is why we plead that he should not indulge in so many Samajs but that he should devote himself entirely to the Home Ministry.

Shri P. G. Menon: Added to that, there are false problems created as has been indicated by the Member who interrupted, which have nothing to do with the Home Ministry. I am speaking about the problems of the Home Ministry.

I heard a distinguished Member like Acharya Kriplani speaking about the Sadhu Samaj and the connection of the Home Minister with the Sadhu Samaj. I do not know what functions the Sadhu Samaj is discharging But I know this that the Home Minister, as Home Minister has nothing to do with the Sadhu Samaj. He has nothing to do with the Sadhu Samaj. (*Laughter*) Why laugh over the matter?

Shri Nath Pai: Because it is absurd.

Shri P. G. Menon: I know not a pie out of the exchequer is being doled out to the Sahdu Samaj. Whatever funds they get, they get from other sources like Mutts and Muttadhipatis and other charitably-disposed persons in India. I do not understand why this matter should have been brought over here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: His personal presence and personal patronage.

Shri P. G. Menon: Mr. Kamath is a patron of sadhus. He knows it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not. I do not believe in patronising anybody.

Shri P. G. Menon: Mr. Kamath is himself a sadhu.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he is going to be guided by me, I will teach him.

Shri P. G. Menon: Then, about the Bharat Sewak Samaj, I do not want to detract from the importance of the observations made by an august Committee of this House regarding the activities of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. But the Bharat Sewak Samaj is not the only organisation about which the Public Accounts Committe and other Committees of this House have made adverse comments. The Committee over which I am presiding has had occasion to make very adverse remarks about some of the public undertakings. Do we denounce the public undertakings on that account? I read a report from my own State of Kerala where the President of the provincial branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj requested the Government of Kerala and the Government of India to audit the accounts of that branch of the Samaj and he challenged that if there is anything irregular in the activities of that branch of the Samaj, he would stand a trial. That is the report which I read. Now, because adverse remarks were made—I do not detract from the importance of those remarks—does it mean that the Home Minister whose hands are full with diverse problems should come up for ridicule and should come for attack in this House and that too by a person of the standing, of Acharya Kripalani? Had there not been comments about organisations set up even by Mahatma Gandhi? Do we, on that account, denounce those organisations?

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): There is the Gandhi Ashram also.

Shri P. G. Menon: I do not know.

This border problem which I referred to is a very important problem. I hope the Home Ministry would take steps to see that the difficulties about which we hear from day to day do not arise. This 2,500 miles border between India and Pakistan has not been demarcated. Only a certain portion, a minor portion of that has been demarcated. I take this occasion to submit that early steps should be taken to complete the process of demarcation. Money should not be stinted for the work of improving communications in the border areas and in strengthening the security arrangements on our border. When Pakistan and India came into existence as independent countries and there was this long and unprotected border, we never thought that these problems would develop. But these problems have developed now, and we have to face them today, and I hope that the Ministry would take up this question in right earnest.

15 hrs.

Then, there is the language question. I wonder which Ministry is answerable for the problems created by the language agitation. I was listening to the debate on the education budget and I found that in that also there was this talk about Hindi etc. I understand that the Home Ministry is dealing with this matter. We today understood from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the proposed legislation regarding the Official Languages Act is not likely to be introduced in this Session. I want to take this occasion to submit to Government that this matter should not be left to smoulder. It is a matter of conflict of emotions between the non-Hindi people and the Hindi people.

Early in the nineteenth century when Lord Macaulay wanted to introduce English as the language of public education in India, the matter was welcomed by the people Great men like Raja Ram Mohun Roy demanded that education should be in the English language. That was done because all people in India then considered English to be a civilising influence, and the introduction of English to be an elevating influence; it was understood as the language of a great country; it was taken and understood as the language of a great civilisation of a great Power. Today, the problem is different. Here, we have languages of equal importance, nobody conceding that the language of any other region in India is more important than his own language. In a situation like this, it is statesmanship and statesmanship alone which would solve the problem. People are taking extreme attitudes; people are taking extreme views.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अंग्रेजी को ही महाभाषा बनाना है तो विलायत चले जाओ न । वहीं पधारो ।

Shri P. G. Menon: It is no use interrupting me in any language other than english.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I can interrupt my hon. friend in Malayalam.

Shri P. G. Menon: If the object of interruption and the object of speech is to comunicate ideas, then let my hon. friend please communicate his ideas in a language which I can understand.

I would submit, let us not take extreme attitudes. Coming as I do from Kerala, a non-Hindi State, let me first speak, and to Members who come from the non-Hindi areas; the attitude that English shall be there for ever, that English shall be the official language of India for ever is an attitude which men coming from the non-Hindi areas should never take that would be a unnational attitude; We cannot proceed along that line; on the other hand, the attitude taken by some other groups, particularly those from the Hindi areas...

Shri A. P. Sharma: No, not at all.

Shri P. G. Menon: Some persons from the Hindi areas here and now want to introduce Hindi and they say

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that no voice shall be heard in any other language. That is also an attitude of extremism which will not be good for our country. Therefore, let us hope that statesmanship will prevail and we would be able to settle this matter in a reasonable manner so that the unity of this country would not be affected.

I have said that there are many problems, and one of those problems is the problem of security. Criticism has been levelled against the Home Ministry, and it is being levelled against him every day, and probably during this debate also it will be levelled against him again, for the action which he took against a section of the Communist Party. I read an interesting report in *The Statesman* this morning, and I think that is would be useful, if I would read it out. This is the report:

'LEFT COMMUNIST FAVOURITE AUTHOR

From our Special Representative in Eastern India

One of the most widely circulated and avidly read booklets among the Left Communists in India is a collection of articles on guerilla warfare as practised and perfected in Cuba.

The articles were originally published in the Cuban Socialist, a weekly magazine, and were written by Mr. Ernesto Che Guevera, who is recognised to be an authority in Cuba on guerilla warfare tactics. The articles under the title 'A Means' have been translated into English and a few Indian languages.

Printed in the form of a booklet, they have been circulated among the Left Communists, who have discussed them, especially the adaptability of the methods propounded by Mr. Guevera to Indian conditions. What progress pro-Peking Communists have made with their practical training programme is not clearly known.".

This is the news which I have come across this morning, and this is exactly what the Home Minister has been telling us. I do not want to dwell more upon that matter. My hon. friends over there, the Members of the Indian Communist Party, have been putting forward the view that these actions should not have been taken against the Left Communists or Marxists. I want to put this question to them. The Communist Party of India has been known as a very strong well-knit party, and the most stringent action which one group could have taken against the otner was taken by them in their separating. One section went out and formed another party.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Now, they are joining together.

Shri P. G. Menon: No, they are not joining together.

Shri A. P. Sharma: They are trying to join together.

Shri P. G. Menon: No, they are not joining together; they will not join together, and they cannot join together. They cannot join together so long as certain conditions exist. Many Members in this House must be knowing it, that before the elections in Kerala on the 4th March this year, protracted negotiations took place between the so-called Right Communists and Left Communists to form a united front in the elections. I want to put this question: Why did these negotiations break down? These negotiations broke down, according to statements published by the representatives of the Indian Communist Party, because the Left Communist Party would not agree to incorporate a statement in their election manifesto regarding their attitude towards China. It is for this reason that the negotiations broke down. My hon. friends representing that party

here, like Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Warior and others wanted that in the election manifesto of the united front there should be a statement regarding the attitude towards China, towards Chinese aggression and the defence of our territory.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): Not correct at all.

Shri P. G. Menon: My hon. friend does not know it.

Shri J. B. Singh: We do not know it.

Shri P. G. Menon: If anybody thinks that it is not correct . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Shri Vasudevan Nair is present here, and let him contradict it.

Shri P. G. Menon: If anybody thinks that this is not correct. I would correct him by producing the statements that have been issued in the Malayalam papers from time to time.

It is no use trying to introduce subtleties. Probably in the statement other words may have been used. I have not learnt them by heart, and after all, these statements are not worth being memorised, and, therefore, I did not learn them by heart. Now, I want to put this further question. Is it not in the context of the Chinese aggression.....

Shri Warior: My hon. friend can put his own interpretation. Otherwise, he must quote from the original source.

Shri P. G. Menon: I can produce those statements.

I want to put this further question Was it not in the context of the Chinese aggression that these two groups parted company? According to the rules of logic, if you find smoke somewhere, you might at once conclude that there is fire. In the same way, since in the context of the Chinese aggression, these groups separated and began to quarrel with each other, they have split on the Chinese question. In the Kerala elections, they fought each other.

Shri A. P. Sharma: That is tactics.

Shri P. G. Menon: It is not tactics. A section of the Communists left the Indian Communist Party, because they left, they are perhaps called the Left Communists. Otherwise, I do not understand why they should be called the Left Communists.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampur): What about your party?

Shri P. G. Menon: My party? If you think that the break in the Indian Communist Party is due to the silly reasons for which occasional dissensions are manifested in my party, then you do not understand your Party. That is what I have to say.

Now, on account of ideological and other reasons, they separated. They fought each other. Now, the members of the Indian Communist Party find fault with our Home Minister here in having taken certain action against the Left Communists. I say if the Indian Communist Party were in office, the action which they would have taken against the Left Communist Party would have been something much more extreme and diffrent. Out of office and in Opposition, this is all they could do, that is, part company.

Shri Warior: The Communist Party in office is not the same as the Congress in office. Shri Menon knows that.

Shri P. G. Menon: No, no. It is not the same. That we know! We know that because you are there when Congress is in office.

Shri Warior: We know that you are there.

Shri P. G. Menon: If the Communists were in office, I do not know where I would be. That is the difference between the two (*Interruptions*).

Shri Warior: I know that Shri Menon was there when we were in office (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. G. Menon: There is absolutely no use interrupting me.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He was very much alive when we were in power there. We never put him in prison when we were in office.

Shri P. G. Menon: Now, President's rule has been introduced in my state. There has been criticism of the Home Minister for introducing President's rule. I shall not dwell on that subject now; there will be another occasion to do that. But let it be remembered that after the inauguration of the Indian Constitution, there were 8 different occasions on which art, 356 was applied to one state or the other, and except on one occasion—that was in 1959 when the Communist Ministry in Kerala was dismissed and President's rule imposed—it was for the reason that the composition of the state legislature was such that it was not possible to form a stable ministry. That was the reason; if you would go through the records of the parliamentary proceedings, that will become evident.

Now Acharya Kripalani referred to the illustrious Home Ministers who proceded Shri Nanda. Those illustrious Home Ministers had also to do with this kind of action. First was Shri Rajagoplachari who introduced President's rule in the Punjab. Then Dr. Katju who introduced it in two or three other States; finally, the late Shri G. B. Pant who introduced it in Kerala. On all those occasions, this was the reason. Therefore, I submit it has become one of the conventions of the Indian Constitution (*Interruptions*).

Shri Warior: A very bad convention.

Shri P. G. Menon: May be a very bad convention, but it is a convention. It has become one of the conventions of the Indian Constitution that where the composition of a legislature is such that a stable ministry cannot be formed, that is an occasion on which art 356 could be invoked. It was invoked in Sept. 1964. None of my friends objected then. They did not object because they brought about the situation themselves. If the convention is bad, change it by all means. But do not find fault with the Home Minister for having applied a convention which has been well recognised and well accepted.

Shri Koya: This time the Assembly did not meet at all.

Shri P. G. Menon: How does it change matters?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Because you did not allow it to meet.

Shri P. G. Menon: Death can take place on birth, after birth or before birth.

Shri Koya: This was murder.

Shri P. G. Menon: There are stillborn babies. This was a stillborn baby.

It was found that no ministry could be formed. I do not want to dilate upon the subject now as an occasion for it will come will later. I want to impress upon our Home Minister. That he is now our Chief Minister. Would he refer to the provisions of art. 356? Sometimes it is said we have Governor's rule. It is not so. We are having President's rule. The President has taken over the administration. Since this has occurred 8 times before and since it is likely that it may occur again, it is high time that certain rules were laid down, certain conventions developed regarding how the Home Minister should carry on the administration of a state which has been taken over under art. 356. The Presdent can rule only through his Ministers, in this case the Home Minister.

Now, there is a consultative committee for Kerala affairs. It is taken

in a very casual manner. It has not met although the state was taken over more than three weeks ago.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is not even constituted.

Shri P. G. Menon: Not yet constituted. I was thinking of the old committee.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That has gone.

Shri P. G. Menon: Let us join together on this matter. I like the word 'Kerala' to be bandied about in this House, but for God's sake refer to Kerala in order to redress her troubles. Do not make use of the word 'Kerala' in order to hit our Government. Refer to Kerala in order to do some good to Kerala. If Members of this House would take up that attitude, I will be very happy.

There is this committee. It must be a sort of legislature for the Kerala state or for any state which has been taken over. Some convention should be developed that way. The Fourth F. Y. Plan allotments are to be made shortly. Really speaking, Kerala's case should be argued before the Planning Commission not by Shri A. P. Jain—he is a very competent man—but by Shri Nanda, because he has taken over the administration of the state. Shri Jain, from all reports, has made a very good beginning. The problem of Kerala is the problem of development. The problem of Kerala is economic. The problem of Kerala is the problem of poverty. If the Home Minister who has taken over the administration of Kerala for the fourth time after the Constitution came into force, wants to see that there is no repetition of the same, and see that Kerala is on the rails and behaves politically, like the other states in India, remains stable and so on, then what has to be done is this—the neglect of Kerala should stop.

There is neglect of Kerala. I do not say it is deliberate. How can I say that a man like Shri Nanda would deliberately neglect one of the states of India. It is not deliberate. It is on account of distance.

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिल्ली बहुत दूर है।

Shri P. G. Menon: दिल्ली बहुत दूर है। For that reason, we are having trouble. I hope the Home Minister would see to it that justice is done to Kerala at least on this occasion. The people of Kerala would then consider that this failure of the constitutional machinery, although they do not like it has been fruitful, has been useful to them.

I support the Demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, subject to them being otherwise admissible.

Shri Warior: Sir, we were attending to the speeches with rapt attention; so we could not send them on to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may indicate which one you want to move and I shall treat them as moved.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[*Desirability of reducing the cases pending in Courts* (7)].

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Rs. 100.".

[*Need to extend the orders regarding grant of two additional increments to certain Section Officers of the Central Secretariat to cover those categorised "good" in their confidential Reports* (8)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to check increasing lawlessness in the country* (9)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to check growing corruption in the country* (10)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to check increasing inefficiency in the Administration* (11)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to improve administration at all levels and reform the system of recruitment to the administrative services* (12)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to appoint a separate Commission for recruitment of personnel to Public Sector Undertakings.* (13)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to eradicate corruption* (14)].

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Absence of definite and firm policy in regard to development of official language* (15)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to implement those suggestions of Hindi Salahkar Samiti which have been accepted by the Ministry* (16)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to evolve a quota system in Central Government Services* (17)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Instability in the State of Jammu and Kashmir resulting in adverse reactions in that State and in foreign countries, besides India* (18)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to check increasing number of crimes in Delhi* (19)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Slackness in implementation of the provisions of Constitution and Official Languages Act, 1963 under the influence of language riots in Madras* (20)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure in appointing a Commission to inquire into the charges levelled against Ministers of Orissa* (21)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to streamline the administration with a view to reduce the redtapism* (22)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to give alternate Saturdays as Off days to Central Government employees* (23)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to give P.T.Os. to Government employees on the pattern of those issued to the staff of Railway Board* (24)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to improve and strengthen Central Intelligence Bureau* (32)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to grant arms licences liberally to deserving persons on border areas* (33)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to increase and strengthen Central Reserve Police to patrol border areas* (34)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to check growing corruption in the country* (46)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to allay the fears in the minds of the people of the non-Hindi speaking States due to the haste in introducing Hindi* (48)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to enquire into the cases of anti-Hindi agitation in Madras and other non-Hindi States* (49)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure in appointing a Commission to enquire into the charges levelled against the former Ministry in Kerala* (50)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to expedite the rehabilitation of uprooted Muslims in Calcutta, Rourkela and Jamshedpur.* (51)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to take urgent measures to bring the backward area of Malabar to the level of other areas in Kerala in the matter of education and industry.* (52)].

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to release persons detained reasons under D.I.R.* (60)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to provide facilities, financial and other, to propagate and enrich regional languages.* (61)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to convene a convention of eminent jurists, educationists, Vice-Chancellors, Members of Parliament, University Students, Union leaders and eminent leaders to review the language question and evolve an agreed solution.* (62)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to elect Members of Parliament by adult franchise in the Union territories of Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive Islands.* (63)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to introduce Tamil medium in scools in the Andaman Islands.* (64)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to probe into the financial acquisitions of important officers in Andaman islands.* (65)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to provide adequate facilities to propagate regional languages in Andaman Islands.* (66)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to separate judiciary from the executive in the Union territories of Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive Islands.* (67)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to extend all labour laws to the Union territories of Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive Islands.* (63)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to appoint an I.G. of police in Andaman islands.* (69)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to encourage Corporative Consumer Stores in Andaman.* (70)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to place ceilings on acquisitions of land and buildings by suitable legislation in Andaman islands.* (71)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Blocking by the Centre the formation of a popular Ministry in Kerala.* (72).

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Creation of new All India Services.* (77)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*New rules regarding training of officers.* (78)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Ban on creation of new posts and* extension. (79)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Delay in the publication of books relating to census.* (80)].

Shri Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to **Re. 1".**

[*Failure to publish the final ranking lists of candidates showing the marks obtained by them in the various subjects including* viva voce, *in all examinations conducted by the UPSC for recruitment to all-India services and class I and II Central Services.* (81)].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to effectively counter centrifugal and divisive forces in the country.* (92)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to smash the increasing espionage and subversive activities by the agents of China and Pakistan.* (93)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to seriously tackle the malaise of corruption which is fast becoming endemic* (94)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to institute an inquiry into the age of former Chief Justice of Madras High Court as required by Article* 217(3) *of the Constitution.* (95)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to institute an inquiry into the "theft" of certain "secret documents" referred to by the Minister of Education in the course of his speech on* 15-3-65 *on the no-confidence motion.* (96)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Police excesses in Kerala State.* (111)].

Shri Manoharan: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Arrest of D.M.K. leaders under D.I.R. in Andaman islands.* (112)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to eliminate corruption* (113)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[*Need to appoint a Commission to formulate principles for effecting merger with or separation from existing territory of Indian Union.* (114)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to set up a National Government at the Centre and in all States to meet the emergency situation in the country.* (117)].

(ii) "That the demand under

the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Charge sheet submitted to the Centre against Mysore State Cabinet by the Congress M.L.As. and all opposition Legislative members.* (118)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Ineffective role of Vigilance Commission to control corruption among high officials in the administration* (119)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure of the Ministry to develop Hindi as national language in the country* (120)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity to appoint a high power commission to decide boundary disputes among reorganised States of India.* (121)].

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Policy regarding Police verification on political grounds in appointments to Public Service* (82)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to take effective steps to root out corruption, especially at the higher levels* (83)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Arrest and detention of political workers without trial* (84)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Detaining the peoples' representatives at various levels, thus denying the fundamental rights of the people* (85)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to put an end to emergency* (86)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure in giving encouragement to the development of regional languages and the attempt to switch over to Hindi as the link language without sufficient preparation* (87)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure in streamlining the administrative machinery to suit the needs of the people* (88)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to establish Popular Government in the Union territory of Delhi* (89)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Encouragement given to communal and caste forces in the recent elections in Kerala State* (90)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to re-employ all those dismissed from Government service on*

the basis of police verification reports (99)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to implement all the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee report* (100)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop the undemocratic and repressive measures taken by the government in Tripura* (101)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Utility or otherwise of the Sadachar Samithis in fighting corruption* (102)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity of publishing the reports of the CIB and Cabinet Sub-Committee on corruption charges against Orissa leaders* (103)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to prevent the increase in criminal offences in the capital city of Delhi* (104)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give family allowance to the families of political workers detained under DIR* (105)].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allow parole to the political detenus who have applied for parole* (106)].

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allow the women political detenus to meet the other detenus* (107)].

(xix) "That the damand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allow the political detenus to meet visitors without the presence of police officers* (108)].

(xx) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to guarantee quick correspondence between political detenus and their relatives and lawyers* (109)].

(xxi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allow M.Ps. and M.L.As. in detention to attend Parliament and Assemblies when charges against them are being discussed* (110)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There Cut motions are now before the House.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सबसे पहले मैं आपको बता दूं कि चूंकि करेला की बात . . .

Shri Ravindra Verma (Thiruvella): There is no State by the name of Karela in the Indian Republic.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Take it in a sporting spirit. Karela is very good for health.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : करेला मैंने इसलिए कहा कि बात कड़वी है ।

Shri Ravindra Verma: It is inexcusable.

Shri Bishanchander Seth: There is no question of excuse or inexcuse here.

Shri Ravindra Verma: You should learn to pronounce it correctly. It is Kerala. I suppose Hindi has a phonetic script good enough to make you understand how to pronounce it.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : आपको बड़ा ताव आ गया ।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : ठीक तरह से आप पढ़ भी नहीं सकते क्या ?

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं पढ़ने के लिए आपके पास आ जाऊंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं तो आपको एड्रेस करता हूं लेकिन ये तो मुझे एड्रेस कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not Karela, it is Kerala.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैंने जान बूझ कर "करेला" कहा क्योंकि वह कड़वी बात थी ।

Shri Koya: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Nobody can say that it is bitter about a State. No State is bitter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केरल के सम्बन्ध में देश के सामने अनेकों बातें आयी हैं । मैं अपने आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कांग्रेस ने यह बात पहले से समझ ली होती कि आने वाले इलैक्शन का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा तो बेहतर होता कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन जारी रखा जाता पर अगर राष्ट्रपति के शासन को जारी न रख चुनाव कराए गए तो ईमानदारी की बात यही थी कि वहां पर जो भी गवर्नमेंट फार्म हो सकती थी उसको फार्म होने का मौका दिया जाता । मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आज कुछ इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां उस प्रान्त में बन गयी हैं कि जिनकी वजह से वहां पर स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट बनने के चांसेज़ नहीं हैं परन्तु यह मानने में भी मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वहां गवर्नमेंट बनने देने के मामले में जितने भी रोड़े अटकाए जा सकते थे अटकाए । इस बात की मुझे शिकायत है ।

साथ ही साथ इस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि गोआ के सम्बन्ध में भी यही चीज है जैसा कि यहां पर किसी सज्जन ने कहा भी था । गोआ के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी तरह की स्थिति आने वाली है । आपको पता है कि गोआ में इस समय जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव गवर्नमेंट चल रही है वह अपने सारे क्षेत्र को यह अंडरटेकिंग देकर आयी थी कि हम गोआ को महाराष्ट्र में विलीन कर देंगे । जब यह बात है और आज वही सरकार गोआ में शासन सम्भाले हुए है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस चीज में ढील की जाए ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आप के सामने भारतीय बारडर्स के सम्बन्ध में विशेष निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । बारडर्स के बारे में अगर ईमानदारी से देखा जाए तो यह कहने में हमें जरा भी आपत्ति नहीं है कि जिस प्रकार की परिस्थिति का पहले निर्माण होना चाहिए था वह आज तक निर्माण नहीं हुई । हम बार बार सुनते हैं कि पाकिस्तान वाले हमारे आदमियों को ले जाते हैं, हमारे मवेशियों को उठा ले जाते हैं । इस प्रकार भी अनेकों बातें होती रहती हैं । मैं आदरणीय नन्दा जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के पारिवारिक जीवन में वे भी एक सदस्य के समान हैं । आज जो हमारी सीमा पर बार बार पाकिस्तान के हमले हो रहे हैं उनका जनता पर क्या नैतिक प्रभाव पड़ता है क्या आप नहीं जानते । क्या यह भी कोई बताने की बात है कि आज देश के अन्दर ऐसी भावना जाग्रत हो चुकी है कि सरकार हमारे बारडर को सुरक्षित रखने में समर्थन नहीं । मैं आदरणीय नन्दा जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश में इस प्रकर की भावना का जाग्रत होना शासन के लिए

सत्यता से कलंक है । हो सकता है कि शासन देश की रक्षार्थ कार्यक्रम ठीक तरह से चला रहा हो । लेकिन जो सूचनाएं हमारे पास आती हैं उनका सीधा असर हमारे ऊपर यही होता है कि हर जगह हमारा शासन अपमानित हो रहा है । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है । जैसा कि कृपालानी जी ने कहा था उसी चीज को मैं थोड़े में आदरणीय नन्दा जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप डिटरमिन्ड माइन्ड से बैठिए । अभी आपका पक्का डिटरमिनेशन नहीं कि क्या करना चाहिए और क्या नहीं करना चाहिए । अगर आपने इस नाजुक वक्त में इस देश को सम्भाल कर नहीं रखा तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इसका परिणाम गम्भीर होगा । बहुत से लोग यह कल्पना करते होंगे कि कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट के चले जाने के बाद क्या होगा । पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज जो स्थिति है उसमें दूसरी कोई भी शक्ति हमारे देश को नहीं सम्भाल सकेगी । हमारी निगाहें आप पर हैं । आप इस वक्त देश को हिम्मत से सम्भालिए । आज परिस्थिति यह है कि देश को आप सम्भाल नहीं पा रहे हैं और सत्य स्थिति आप हमको नहीं बताते । यह इस पार्लियामेंट का बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि जब कोई बात पूछी जाती है तो सम्बन्धित मन्त्री आड़ लेकर जवाब देना चाहते हैं, सीधी सच्ची बात कह दें तो हम समझ लें । हम लोग भी तो चुन कर आए हैं । हम में से एक एक सदस्य आठ आठ लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, हमारा भी तो उत्तरदायित्व है । अगर आप ईमानदारी के साथ यह समझते हैं कि यहां पर कोई चीज कह कर आप उसे प्रेस को नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं उनको एकान्त में बुला कर समझा दें, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं होता । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आप समझते हैं कि सरकार आपके हाथ में है, जो दोबारा बदलने वाली नहीं. आप ही जिम्मेदार हैं, हम तो कभी जिम्मेवार बनने वाले नहीं हैं । यह बड़ी गलत नीति है । अगर आप समझते हैं कि देश का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है वह ठीक है तो आपको कुछ आदमियों को विश्वास में लेकर उस बात को बताना पड़ेगा ताकि जो जो हमारे सामने शासन के सम्बन्ध में शंकाएं उत्पन्न होती हैं उनको समाप्त किया जा सके ।

इस के बाद मैं एक प्रश्न और करना चाहता हूं । इसी सिलसिले में मैं ने आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल जी से भी कभी पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान के हमारे देश पर कितने हमले हुए हैं मुझे ठीक तो संख्या याद नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि उन्हों ने बताया था कि चार हजार हमले हो चुके हैं । और इन दिनों तो भगवान की दया है, तब से दो हजार और हमले हो गए होंगे और अब हमलों की संख्या 6 हजार हो गयी होगी । राम जाने इन हमलों में वे हमारे कितने जानवर, कितने बच्चे और औरतें तथा अन्य सामान उठा ले गए होंगे । मैं अपने आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस का देश के मारल पर असर पड़ता है ? आज देश में लोग क्या कहते हैं वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं । आप की तो अब वह स्थिति नहीं रही कि जनता की बात सुन सकें । आप तो पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर बात सुनते हैं । हम लोग जो कि बाहर जाते हैं और ट्रेनों में बैठते हैं वहां हम उन बातों को सुनते हैं जो दुनिया में चल रही हैं । देश का पढ़ा और बेपढ़ा आदमी कह रहा है कि इस देश की सरकार इस प्रकार तंग है कि जो . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude in two minutes.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : लोग तीस तीस मिनट तक बोले हैं । मुझे शुरू किये तो अभी आठ मिनट ही हुए हैं । मुझे थोड़ा मौका दीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party has got only ten minutes.

दो मिनट और ले लीजिए ।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं सात महीने बाद आज पहली बार बोल रहा हूं। आप को चिट्ठी भेजते हैं तो बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता। अगर ऐसा ही है तो हमारा रिटिन स्टेटमेंट ले लिया जाए और छाप दिया जाए। लेकिन अगर आप हमारा रिटिन स्टेटमेंट नहीं लेना चाहते तो हम को मौका दीजिए। हम लोग अपना वक्त खर्च कर के आते हैं तो काहे को आते हैं। अगर हम को बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाएगा तो हमारा यहां क्या काम है? मुझे थोड़ा सा वक्त दीजिए, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को सिर्फ दस मिनट का वक्त है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : आप मुझे थोड़ा मौका दीजिए, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Now the business of the House will change and the hon. Member may continue later on.

Shri Bishenchander Seth: But the point is that I am leaving Delhli today.

मैं दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। मैं यहां पर केवल एक दो मिनट में चन्द एक मोटी मोटी बातें लूंगा और अधिक नहीं बोलूंगा। पहली चीज तो यह है कि जिस प्रकार पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर 6000 हमले किये तो मैं उन के पहले हमले की याद नन्दा जी को दिलाते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि पहला हमला जिस समय पाकिस्तान का भारत के ऊपर हुआ था अगर उस का मुंह-तोड़ जवाब हमारी सरकार द्वारा दे दिया गया होता और यह प्रोटैस्ट लैटर्स का बंडल भेजने की प्रवृत्ति को भारत सरकार ने त्याग दिया होता तो निश्चित रूप से आज देश की यह दुर्दशा न होती।

Shri Warior: Sir, we cannot afford to lose any part of the private Member's time.

श्री बिशनचन्द सेठ : दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लगने वाली अपनी बोरडर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे और आवश्यक कदम उठाये। अपने देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा करना और उन्हें सुरक्षित बनाये रखना आज बहुत ही आवश्यक है। क्योंकि यह देश की रक्षा का प्रश्न है। इसे मजाक न समझ कर गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। आज हमारे सारे बौरडर्स पर मुसलमान भरे हुए हैं और सरकार को इस बारे में सतर्क से काम लेना चाहिए, उन पर नजर रखनी चाहिए। इतना उन पर विश्वास करिये ताकि हमारा देश खत्म न हो जाय। आज सारा बौरडर हमारा मुसलमानों से भरा पड़ा है लेकिन उधर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता है फिर उस के बाद आप कहते हैं कि फलां सीक्रेट रिपोर्ट खुल गयी। मैं खुद पाकिस्तान से लगने वाले बौरडर पर गया हूं और मैं ने देखा कि उधर के पाकिस्तानी लोग और हमारे इधर के रहने वाले दोनों ही मुसलमान हैं और एक दूसरे के यहां आते जाते रहते हैं और मिलते जुलते रहते हैं अगर भारत सरकार उस बारे में बेखबर रहेगी तो देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ने वाली है। आप अपनी सुरक्षा महज कागज पर करना चाहते हैं मैं इस को बिल्कुल गलत बात मानता हूं। इस के लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सारी सीमाओं पर 15-20 मील के एरिया में से आप वहां पर भरे हुए मुसलमानों को पीछे लाइये और वहां पर हिन्दुओं को शस्त्रादि से मजबूत कर के रखिये, बंदूकें आदि उन्हें दे कर अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा कीजिये यह मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है? (इंटरराप्शन) इस के साथ साथ ला एंड आर्डर . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up non-official business. I was given to understand that the hon. Member will take only 10 minutes, and that is why I gave him the chance. He will please finish his speech.

श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ : अगर आप नहीं चाहते कि मैं आगे कुछ बोलूं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं। अखिल भारतीय हिन्दू महासभा का सैशन पटना में हो रहा है जिस में कि मैं जा रहा हूं और इसीलिए मैं चाहता था कि आप दो, चार मिनट मुझे और बोलने देते लेकिन चूंकि अब आप इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिए मैं बैठे जाता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up non-official business. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur wants to go away today. If the House agrees—

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not prepared to speak now. There is no question of trying to accommodate me. I would never like to take the House in a manner like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Muthiah.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move the following:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st April 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st April, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12.32½ hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: INSTITUTION FOR REDRESS OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi, on the 9th April, 1965, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of Parliament should be constituted to examine the form and feasibility of bringing into existence suitable machinery for investigation and redress of public grievances, including the possibility of establishing an institution analogous to the institution of Ombudsman existing in Scandinavian countries as well as in New Zealand."

Three-minutes have been taken, and 1 hour 27 minutes remain Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the various commitments of this Government to the idea of creating and establishing an adequate machinery for the redress of public grievances. In this context, I had invited the attention of this House to the discussion on the demands for grants under the Ministry of Law on 3rd April, 1963, when I raised this issue, in answer to which the Law Minister had the occasion to make the observation that while the institution seemed full of possibilities, as a matter of policy it was for the Prime Minister to decide. On the 3rd November, 1963, the late Prime Minister made a remarkable statement in respect of the possibilities of this institution and his reactions to it. He said that this system of Ombudsman fasinated him, for, the Ombudsman had overall authority to deal with the charges of corruption even against the Prime Minis-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

ter, and commanded the respect and confidence of all.

After this, while laying the report on the creation of the Central Vigilance Commission on the Table of the House, the Home Minister made this statement on the 16th December, 1963, wherein he himself said:

> "The importance and urgency of providing machinery for looking into the grievances of citizens against the administration and for ensuring just and fair exercise of administrative powers is fully reorganised. But it is considered that this problem is big enough to require a separate agency or machinery, and that apart from this, the Central Vigilance Commission would be overburdened if this responsibility were to be placed upon it, and the Commission might as a result be less effective in dealing with the problem of corruption."

So, it is quite clear that the Government recognised at the time of bringing into existence the Central Vigilance Commission that this would not meet the requirement of the situation in so far as the redress of citizen's grievances was concerned.

We are aware that certain recommendations were made by the Santhanam Committee but it is a long time since those recommendations were made and if they have not been shelved, certainly they have been given the go-by for a very considerable time. I would like to draw your attention to the assurance given by Shri Hathi in reply to the discussion on a private Member's resolution which I had the honour to move on April 3, 1964, and April, 22, 1964, in which he accepted the idea of ombudsman in principle. On that day, during the discussion, the House had the occasion to witness a powerful consensus of opinion from all sides of the House, and Members who are known for their special knowledge and interest in the field of administration, Members who lead and create public opinion in this country had all given their support to this idea.

As late as 31st March, 1965, nevertheless, we had nothing more than an assurance of the hon. Home Minister in answer to a starred question in this House that the Government was still considering the functions and the compositions of such an institution for the redress of grievances.

I find from the newspaper reports that on the 9th April, 1964, the day on which I moved this resolution, the executive committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party had also a discussion on this subject. This discussion was initiated by my steemed friend and colleague, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, who has taken very considerable interest in the idea and who by a concrete recommendations of the Committee which he headed in Rajasthan, has helped to bring this idea to the fore of national discussion.

I find further that the Prime Minister is reported to have made a statement which appears in the *Times of India* of the 14th April, 1965 that he was considering the appointment of a national panel in this connection. I do not know what the details of the proposal under his consideration are. It does seem that though there is a concatenation and sequence of events which have strengthened the impression that the idea has been generally accepted in this country, that it is generally supported by men not only in public life but by persons of the eminence of the former Attorney-General, Shri M C. Setalvad and the present Chief Justice of India, one is, nevertheless disappointed to find that the Government has taken much too long to consider the functions and the composition of this institution. I know that the problem is complex, and would not like the Government to be hustled into a decision which is not

born of mature consideration, but year after year has passed without any action being taken by the Government, without any earnest consideration being in evidence on the part of the Government.

I would like to point out that there is no particular virtue in having the impression that we are on our way unless we know what our destination is. The cautious traveller is not known to be averse to a guide-book. Even a casual pedestrain likes to look at the signposts on his pathways. But it seems that in spite of the contemporary experience and the current sign-boards which all point to the way for creating a machinery for redress of public grievances, the Government has not taken head of them in a manner and in a spirit which shows its earnestness or its awareness. I am sorry to have to say this, but I have no option but to say this. I find that one excuse or another explanation is always put forward for not doing anything concrete about this proposal.

The very climate of politics in our country and the worsening weather all around suggest that in the hurricane of accusations and of known cases of corruption, in the endless discoveries and disclosures of corruption and of maladministration and of arbitrary exercise of administrative power, it is necessary that we should have an adequate and a reliable compass and if we are to find such a dependable machinery, it would have to be through an institutionalised form of redressing public grievances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not think that half-way houses will do. I do not think that drift and inertia and indifference will solve the problem. Time may heal many wounds, but time will not always solve problems. I do not think that evasive answers or pleas of postponement would satisfy this House either. I feel very strongly that the Government cannot continue to lapse into the kind of political jay-walking to which it has become accustomed. We must know which way the Government is proceeding, what way the Government's mind is functioning and what the Government specifically propose to do about the proposal for such a machinery. That is why I was persuaded, instead of moving a detailed resolution about the functions and powers of an institution such as the Ombudsman or *Lok-ayukth* as I term it, I have moved a resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament or for a study panel of Members of Parliament who would go into all these questions, who would consider all these complex factors and would come forward with an acceptable solution, acceptable to the whole of the nation.

We need not bring into this any political fears or apprehensions. I am, for the sake of this discussion, not even pointing out the various specific instances in which this House felt that the Prime Minister or the Cabinet Sub-Committee was not really an adequate body to go into the grievances or accusations or allegations. I find from a Press report of the discussion in the Executive Committee of the Congress Party that even there it was considered that neither the Prime Minister nor the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet were really a substitute for the appropriate institutional framework for redress and investigation of public grievances.

Sir, if we are to regard legislation as modern social engineering, if we are to regard our task in the light of the complex problems that confront our society and which beset democracy all over the world, we must realise that there must be some way of making democracy and making the spirit of democracy truly effective. We must realise that the Question Hour in this House is not a substitute because before we get to asking any specific questions the Chair would always rule that this House cannot during the Question Hour go into specific instances. We also know that the various other methods which are available to a common citizen for ventilating his grievances are not adequate.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Indeed, as I have pointed out in my earlier speeches, even the methods which are made available to us by the Constitution, namely Chapter III enshring the fundamental rights in our Constitution and the constitutionally guaranteed rights of going to the High Courts and the Supreme Court under the writ jurisdiction, are not adequate. As I pointed out in an earlier occasion, as Lord Denning said, just as the pick and shovel have ceased to be effective instruments of agriculture in modern society, in the same way the writ jurisdiction which is strewn with legal complexities and procedure has ceased to be fully adequate instrumentality for securing justice for the common man.

I should like to point out that the institution of Ombudsman attracted very considerable and widespread interest in the United Kingdom, and now we know that the present Government of the United Kingdom had assured the electorate and is going very shortly to bring forward a legislation to establish this institution in the United Kingdom. What led to the town of tide in the public opinion in that country is this remarkable report by Justice on *The Citizen and the Administration—The redress of grievances*, commonly known as the "Whyatt Report". Prefacing this report, Lord Shawcross had this to say:

> "But the nature of governmental and local governmental activity is now such that large areas of discdeation are created in regard to all sorts of matters affecting the lives and rights of ordinary people in varying degrees. The general standards of administration in this country are high, probably indeed higher than in any other. But with the existence of a great bureaucracy there are inevitably occasions, not insignificant in number, when through error or indifference, injustice is done—or appears to be done. The man of substance can deal with these situations. He is near to the establishment; he enjoys the status or possess the influence which will ensure him the ear of those in authority. He can afford to pursue such legal remedies as may be available. He knows his way around. But too often the little man the ordinary humblecitizen, is incapable of asserting himself. The little farmer with four acres and a cow would never have attempted to force the battlements of Crichel Down. The little man has become too used to being pushed around: it rarely occurs to him that there is any appeal from what 'they' have decided."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is for this little man, this humble citizen that an institution such as the Ombudsman must be brought into existence in our country. It is for the sake of securing justice and for cleansing the public life of the augean stable of corruption, real and imaginary, that such an institution must be brought into existences. It is in order to protect those in public life and those in administration itself that such an institution must be brought into existence. It is to provide an alternative to the cold and protracted formality of procedure in courts of law that such an institution should be brought into existence. There is every conceivable reason today which impels us to the consideration and to the conclusion that such an institution is now overdue in our country.

Unless the present Government wish to apply the principle of selective inattention, the process of delusion the process of editing out of one's cognition and consciousness all these factors which perhaps offer a somewhat distressing stimuli, the Government cannot afford to wait too long or to postpone the decision too long.

I do not want,, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to go in any considerable detail about the functional frame work of this institution. Earlier I had occasion to explain the framwork of this institution in various countries. As we look around, we find that all the countries of Scandinavia have a functioning Ombudsman. We find that a country of the Commonwealth, the country of New Zealand, had accepted this institution a few years ago and has come out very well in the functioning of that institution, We find that Great Britain is on the thershold of bringing into existence this institution in fulfilment of the promise the Labour Party had made to the electorate. Even the countries of Soviet Union and other East European countries have the institution of procurator which is analogous, and which is supposed to secure to their citizens a measure of speedy justice.

There are many aspects of the working of this institution, but as I have submitted this resolution only for the constitution of a study panel of Members of Parliament, a committee of Members of Parliament, I would like to make this plea to the Home Ministry to accept this resolution in the spirit in which it has been moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "That this House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of Parliament should be constituted to examine the form and feasibility of bringing into existence suitable machinery for investigation and redress of public grievances, including the possibility of establishing an institution analogous to the institution of Ombudsman existing in Scandinavian countries as well as in New Zealand."

There are some amendments. Are they being moved:

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

> *Omit* "including the possibility of establishing an institution analogous to the institution of Ombudsman existing in Scandinavian countries as well as in New Zealand." (3).

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salempur): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

"Members of Parliament",, *insert*—

> "consisting of ten Members of Lok Sabha and five Members of Rajya Sabha, with instructions to make a report to this House within three months,". (1).

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "Members of Parliament", *insert*—

> "consisting of five Membars of Lok Sabha and two members of Rajya Sabha with instructions to make a report within six months," (2).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution and the amendments are now before the House for discussion. A large number of hon. Members want to take part in this discussion. Therefore, hon. Members will take five minutes each.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, that will amount to throttling the debate completely. There is no point in having a debate when you are allowing those who want to speak only for five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time should be extended?

An hon. Member: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is being opposed.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi Then, let us better close the debate. There is no point in having discussion for such a short time. Let the time be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it to the House. Is it the desire of the House that the time allotted for this resolution should be increased?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I will extend it by one hour. The Minister would be taking half an hour and there should be time for Dr. Singhvi to reply. So, each Member will have 5 or 6 minutes.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to suport this Resolution. In fact, every Member will support it. It will be interesting to know from which quarter the opposition really comes. There must be some opposition. Otherwise, Government should have accepted this Resolution, or at least the substance of this Resolution when it was considered by the Lok Sabha earlier. What was it that made the Government hesitant to accept it in full? Is it because there is no experience of the working of Ombudsman, either in this country or in any other country? I think that is not the reason. Because, there are several institutions, almost of the same type, from the Scandinavian countries in the north down to New Zealand in the south. So, experience has been gained in the working of that institution. Not only that. We cannot say that all of them are of the same stereo-typed pattern. Each country has adopted it according to its own necessities, its own demands, to meet particular situations; so, by and large, their pattern remains the same. The details can be worked out by each country, according to its shown requirements. So, the main substance of the Resolution should first of all be accepted, thera Government. If the substance or spirit of the Resolution is accepted, there are ways and means of proceeding further, by slow process.

I do not agree with Dr. Singhvi that it should not be a half-way house. It is not a question of half-way house or taking it piece-meal. In the beginning, its scope should be limited. Later on, as more and more experience is gained, its scope can be widened. The whole gamut of administration need not be brought under the orbit of Ombudsman initially. First of all, only the main or important things need be taken up by this institution.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

The scope of its empire could be extended and widened later.

We know that there are sections of the population in this country which are against the establishment of such an institution. But we should not be guided by them. What are the main characteristics of such an institution? It is meant mainly to safeguard the common man, who cannot go in for costly litigation to seek redress of his grievances in courts of law. For the common people there should be some institution which will give redress to their grievances, which will safeguard them from injustice, because bureaucracy is hardening itself more and more.

We are thankful to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for bringing out an excellent brochure on this subject on the eve of the discussion of this Resolution. In that report, special reference is made to the situation obtaining in the United Kingdom, to which a reference was made by Dr. Singhvi. The brochure says:

> "The general standards of administration in this country (UK) are high, probably indeed higher than in any other. But with the existence of a great bureaucracy there are inevitably occasions, not insignificant in number, when through error or indifference, injustice is done—or appears to be done. The man of substance can deal with these situations. . . . . But too often the little man, the

ordinary humble citizen, is incapable of assarting himself....."

This is a very important point. It is one of the basic principles on which this institution is created. Still more important, by the establishment of this institution we do not say that our courts of law or other institutions to rectify or remove grievances and injustice are not properly functioning. Far from it. There is no such reflection involved. The only thing is that this institution should be free from pressurisation from any quarter whatsoever.

It must be directly responsible to Parliament. It must be free to act with sufficient authority and force in the manner it thinks fit on given circumstances, without fear or favour, whoever may be the person in office, however high, with whom it is dealing. It must be responsible only to Parliament, and not to the executive. The independence of this institution is the primary thing. Unless that is safeguarded, it will not be able to function at all.

There is so much talk of eradicating corruption. Even the official life of our present Home Minister is in jeopardy because of this corruption.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He has taken a vow to eradicate corruption within two years.

Shri Warior: We cannot completely eradicate corruption, whether it is two years, seven years or seventy years. It will continue. But that is not the point. The conditions in India are the same as in any other country, like United Kingdom, Scandinavia or New Zealand. Those countries have this institution. Even in countries where chances of corruption should be very little, where deterrent punishments like death panalties and shooting are prescribed, even in those countries we find people in high positions being at times caught red-handed. When that is the position in other countries, there is no reason why we should not have such an institution when similar conditions are obtaining here. The Sathanam Committee and other committees have referred to corruption in high places. From high places it percolates down below. If it is not nipped in the bud, in the higher circle itself, we cannot get relief from this malady of corruption. This institution should be so powerful to deal with any person, however high, without fear. Then alone can we expect some work in the eradication of corruption from this country. With these words, I wholetheartadly supropt this Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. Hon. Members should not take more than 6 to 7 minutes.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh) Sir, more than my limitation, I understand your limitation and so I will not take more time. You have been very kind in giving me this opportunity. Because, on the last occasion, though I wanted to speak on this, because of some statements which were to be made, I could not get an opportunity.

So much has been said about the significance and importance of Ombudsman like institution in our country that it is needless for me to develop the point about the importance of this institution. The consensus of the House that we have taken and also the opinion which is available outside this House have convinced us that there is need for this institution. Last time also when Shri Hathi, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, was replying to the debate, understood the basic spirit behind the expression of this House and he said that the Government was going to examine the possibility of bringing about any such institution not exactly on the lines of Sweden, Norway, or New Zoaland but according to the genius of this country itself.

16 hrs.

I would like to mention here that not only Sweeden, Norway or New Zealand, of which mention has been

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

made so much in the past, have had this institution functioning but there are many other countries also which have felt the need for bringing about such kind of an institution. Why? Because the need for justice not only to the ordinary citizen is very unique, not only the need for removing corruption in the country is also very significant, but the greatest force that the Ombudsman derives is from the fact that all democratic countries in the 20th century have left behind the *laissez faire* system of life and there has been a definite shift towards a positive policy of the state. The state is interfering in our day to day life and the state has developed for itself wide discretionary powers against individuals, against institutions—against everybody. Therefore to bring about a balance between the discretionary powers of the state and the freedom of the individual and for preserving the dignity of the individual—I am more concerned about the dignity of the individual—so that the dignity of the nation can also be preserved there is need for having such an institution. I think, a balance should be brought about and a balance can only be brought about by having such sort of an institution.

I would like to say that not only such countries but also countries which follow the Communist pattern of statehood, like the USSR, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, have adopted with certain modifications an institution like this. There may be a difference in the functioning of the institutions prevailing in the Scandinavian countries and in the USSR and Yugoslavia, but the basic spirit is the same.

Even in West Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany, they had this institution for military personnel and if the morale of military personnel cannot be distorted by such institutions, it is all the more necessary to have such institutions not only for military personnel but for civilian personnel as well.

Then, there is another institution in the Philippines and in Singapore; even in Greece and Canada. Canada also has a federal structure and it is a much more difficult problem that faces the administrative structure of a federal institution, more than what we face in our country; yet, Canada is seriously thinking of bringing about this institution.

I also express my thanks to the Parliament Secretariat for preparing this kind of a brochure. I would request, through you, the Speaker and the Secretariat working with the Speaker as also the Chairman of the other House, to prepare such information for the benefit of Members so that while discussing subjects of such importance we can take objective attitudes. Through you I would convey the thanks of the House to the Secretariat for doing this kind of useful work.

There are two or three problems that I want to bring to your notice because I myself have been a very unfortunate victim of such a situation. I was praying in my mind that if an institution like the Ombudsman had been there probably I would not have felt the agony and humiliation which I suffered. But I do not want to make a complaint about all those things. I do not want to dig somethir.g from the grave. But I am convinced more and more, not because it has happened to me but because it can happen to so many people, to anybody, that harassment and discretion can be exercised not only to the advantage of the state but also to the advantage of certain individuals who may be functioning through certain agencies. I would, therefore, submit to you that this kind of an institution is the spine and substance of parliamentary life.

As my time is very short, there are two or three suggestions that I would make. There was a meeting of the

Congress Parliamentary Party whose report I have studied. One of the Ministers, who was invited to the meeting, suggested that complaints should be channelised through Members of Parliament. It is all right that we represent public opinion and we are in a position to bring certain complaints to light, but to leave to Members of Parliament alone that they should prepare the complaints or that only through parliamentary or governmental agencies these complaints should be scrutinised, the whole procedure again becomes so cumbersome. Even in my case the complaint appeared a year before and one whole year it took for the Government to arrive at the judgement, whether good, bad or indifferent. Can anybody repay me the long time that it had taken for the investigation? No person could be in normal.....

Mr. Chairman: There is a misconception. Ombudsman is not the person to take up ministerial complaints.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Certainly, that is the very idea.....(*Interruption*). His job is to go into ministerial complaints. .. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: A very distinguished and eloquent Member, Shri Mathur, was appointed the Chairman of the Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Committee and there is a very important recommendation that they made. The country is not interested in corruption of the kind where somebody has taken four annas, eight annas or one rupee; the country is interested in corruption at high places. Therefore any such institution which can give effect to the country's satiment and make an impact on the problem of corruption at high places can only be such an institution.

The one or two suggestions that I have to make are these. Whatever shape and form the Ombudsman may take, whoever may be in charge of this Ombudsman, the nominee should be appointed by the President with the recommendation not only of the Chief Justice of India but of the Speaker and Chairman of the two Houses respectively. He should be the nominee. Then, there should be a panel working under him and that panel also should be appointed with the recommendation of the chief personnel which the President would appoint for this Ombudsman.

Then, there is also another suggestion of mine. There is a great institution, called the Central Bureau of Investigation. Whatever has happened to the history of the Central Bureau of Investigation, every day we are hearing some report or the other. Somebody is condemning the Central Bureau of Investigation; somebody is not condemning it; somebody is defending it. But the situation that has been facing us is that the whole basis of this inquiry is being questioned. There is unanimous opinion that this basis of inquiry has not been able to satisfy either the Government or the country or the House. Therefore, I would request you to convey to the Government that the CBI, or whatever institution it may be, should be directly made responsible to Parliament and not to any department of Government.

There is another small suggestion of mine, namely, that there should be separate Ombudsmen—one for civil purposes and another for military purposes. There are many things in the military to which publicity is not given, while on the civil side publicity about corruption cases and highlighting the defects of personnel in authority has really to be given. Therefore there should be two institutions Whatever form the institutions may take, I am sura, the Government will be able to do it.

Before I conclude there is a couplet that I would like to recite. What has happened about the history of these investigations being carried into corauction cases about me I do not want to say anything more than this:

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

मेरी कलम से बेहतर है मेरी खामोशी,
न जाने कितने सवालों की आबरू रखली ।
किसी ने अपना सफीना डुबों के साहिल पर
हजार डूबने वालों की आबरू रख ली ।।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, our late Prime Minister once said that every inhabitant had a problem and that India had about 40 crores of problems. When he said that our population was 40 crores. If I should think in terms of our grievances, I think, everyone has at least half a dozen grievances. How are we to redress those grievances?

Some persons tell us that those grievances should be routed through the political party. The political party sends those grievances to the persons in charge and the persons in charge get the reply from those very particular persons against whom those grievances are made. How can there be any justification? Again, it is said that there is writ petition and I think, if you look at the history of the High Courts in India and of the Supreme Court, you find there is plethora of writ petitions. Why is that so? It is because people find that they get justice through writ petitions from the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

An Hon. Member: Do they get it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are strikes and hunger-strikes. Every section of the population of this country is going on strike at one time or another.

An Hon. Member: Even MPs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The teachers go on strike; the patwaries were on strike at one time in my State. There was the linguistic agitation in my State; there was the Hindi agitation, the Punjabi agitation and all that. There are all kinds of agitations. Now I want to ask one thing. Do we want that our country should be in this condition all the time on account of one agitation or another? How is this to be solved? I think the only way of solving this agitational approach to our problems is this that we should have an independent agency like the Election Commission to look into the grievances of the people. I think our country is passing through a phase of political, mental and social ill-health. Unless that is done, nothing is going to happen because the idea has gone abroad that the Government understands only one type of language—I say so with great humility and I say so also with great regret—and that is the language of agitation. What is going to come between the Government and the agitation.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampur): D.I.R.

Shri D. C. Sharma: D.I.R. has not been able to curb men like you.

The only thing is.... *(Interruption)*.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): You are addressing the Chair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It applies to the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, you are a very honourable Member of this House. I was submitting very respectfully that the agitational approach is gaining ground in this country from the student community right up to the highest officer in this country. If we want to restore our democracy to good health and to sound health, we should not encourage this approach. Somebody goes on hunger-strike; somebody does *havans*; somebody does *Akhand Path* and somebody else resorts to other religious things so that he can get his grievances redressed.

All kinds of devices are resorted to in order to get the grivances redressed.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The hon. Member implies that the *Akhand Path* is a spurious device. I protest against it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, no. I also do *havans;* I also do *Akhand Path.*

Shri Kapur Singh: May be so. But leave *Akhand Path* alone.

Shri D. C. Sharma I have very great respect for *Akhand Path* and *havans.* I was submitting very respectfully that the people are having recourse to these things to get their grievances redressed and, I think, you should find a safety valve for these grievances. You should have a tribunal to be appointed by the President like the Election Commission so that it can go into these questions. It should not only be at the Centre but it should also be in the States because the States are as much to be blamed as the Centre is to be blamed.

The hon. lady Member was referring to himself. She had to undergo a great deal of agony. I know that. Of course, she has got a clear chit now. But, I think, if there had been some kind of a commission of grievances, as it is to be found in other countries of the world, she would not have had that kind of agonising experience which she had. Therefore, I support the Resolution moved by my friend Dr. Singhvi and I say that in order to decide about the functions and the working of this body, we should have a Committee of Members of Parliament drawn from both the Houses. I know the Government will take half a century to get this thing done. The Government believes in delay, in postponement, in postponing the thing from one day to another day. Therefore, I believe, if we want to get it expedited, it should be referred to a Committee and the countrymen will have a sigh of relief that there is something between them and the bureaucracy which is always trying to overdo which is always trying to exercise power in a way which is not conductive to the welfare of the citizens.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the mover of this Resolution which gives an opportunity to the House to devote some attention to this question. But I do not feel enthusiastic in giving my full support to the Resolution because the very fact that he has suggested another Committee seems to me to be playing into the hands of the Government.

Sir, on the last occasion we had a very elaborate discussion on this organisation of Ombudsman and Mr. Hathi, who was replying on behalf of the Government, had said—

he did not oppose the principles of the Resolution—

> "The Santhanam Committee Report is there and that it would be discussed in the House, the Government would consider it, and that let us see what is the outcome of that and then we will decide it".

I do not know when and how long thay will actually take to have a discussion in this House on the Sathanam Committee Report and whether they are going to have it at all....

Shri Hathi: On Monday.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is not the discussion on the Santhanam Committee's Report. It will be a discussion on the Demands of the Home Ministry. Don't take shelter behind that. The Santhanam Committee's Report is a different thing altogether. The Santhanam Committee has given some suggestions so far as the eradication of corruption at high levels is concerned. They have accepted certain recommendations but not this very racommendation which affects corruption at the political level. They have not yet come to a decision. It goes against them. It is suggested that there should be a penal which

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

should go into the question of any grievance as to whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. Once the *prima facie* case is established, then they may go to the law courts or then they should appoint a commission of inquiry, etc. etc.

Now, Sir, it seems that the Government is having second-thoughts on this question. As I find now, they adopt a novel procedure so far as corruption at political level is concerned. This time, the Home Ministry itself took the responsibility of going into the question of corruption against some political leaders. They made use of their own machinery, the C.B.I., to go into it. They found that the scandals revealed by the C.B.I. were of such a nature that these will probably expose the entire Government machinery and the functioning of the Congress organisation in the States. So, they are having second-thoughts now. After getting the report which established a *prima facie* case, they did not want to appoint any commission of inquiry as such. There is now opposition to any such inquiry commission being appointed, even if there are really cases brought against persons who are in the administration indulging in mal-practices, to enquire into those things. The agitation is now going on and the thinking is going on in the Congress Party to the effect, "No, no. This thing should never be done. The C.B.I. should never be sent there." They are also not prepared to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry for this purpose. It is clearly stated in the Santhanam Committee's Report that if 10 Members of Assembly or Parliament make allegations—they are very responsible persons—the Government should immediately go in for a judicial inquiry. They are afraid to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to go into the allegations of such a nature. Now, what else remains? The executive naturally deals with these things. As a result, the people feel that the executive, being a Party Government, wants to protect their own Party men. This actually happened in some recent cases. We have seen that in Orissa, Mysore, Bihar and other places. So, I would suggest that there should be no question of a committee being appointed for the purpose. If Government are not prepared to appoint a commission of inquiry in such cases, if they are not prepared to accept the Santhanam Committee's suggestions, if they are not prepared to have even a CBI inquiry into such matters, and at the same time they say that the Ombudsman organisation is laudable and there is no objection to it, then let them here and now state that they are prepared to accept this organisation of Ombudsman as the only method for dealing with public grievances. After all, why do the people want a judicial inquiry? It is because they have very little faith in the executive government. Since the Ombudsman is an organisation which will be responsible to Parliament, it will be an impartial body, so to say, because it will come within the purview of Parliament and the people could have complete faith and further the report of the Ombudsman could be discussed here.

I have found that there is almost unanimity on this matter; I found this on the last occasion, and I find it on this occasion also, so far as the setting up of an organisation like this is concerned, and Government have no objection to it. Therefore, while the hon. Minister replies, I would expect him to announce,—whether he accepts this resolution in this particular form or not—since the fact has been mentioned by the hon. Mover himself that the Congress Party itself is thinking along such lines, that Government are going to set up this Ombudsman organisation as soon as possible.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी ने सदन के समक्ष जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है वह प्रशंसनीय है । उस संकल्प का

मुख्य आशय यह है कि प्रशासन में जो कुव्यवस्था है और देश के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार है उस का निवारण किया जाय और जनता को सुगम, सरल, समुचित और कम व्यय वाला न्याय मिले। इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत सदन तो करता ही है और मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के बाहर राष्ट्र भी उस का स्वागत ही करेगा। जिन जिन देशों में ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है वहां पर इस का मुख्य लक्ष्य और कार्य यह रहे हैं :—

"The Ombudsman was not only an instrument of Parliamant for supervising the administration but also a protector of the rights of the individual. This institution not only afforded a fulfilment of the sense of justice and fairplay inherent in every individual but also provided supervision on behalf of the people of the day-to-day activities of their government, even if the government were elected by the people at specified period.".

यह उस के मूल सिद्धान्त हैं। यहां उस के ऊपर बहस हो चुकी है और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया भी है और उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमारे गृह-मंत्रालय ने कुछ कदम भी उठाये हैं। एक सतर्कता आयोग उन्होंने बनाया। सदाचार समिति की उन्होंने स्थापना की। उसके पहले भ्रष्टाचार निवारण समिति भी बनाई थी। लेकिन इन सब के होते हुए भी भ्रष्टाचार और कुव्यवस्था प्रशासन से दूर नहीं हो सकी है। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि अम्बुड्समैन से मिलती जुलती जैसी संस्था बनाने के लिये माननीय सिंघवी साहब ने संकल्प रखा है इस से देश में फैली सब बुराइयों का खात्मा नहीं हो सकता है। इतना ही हो सकता है कि इस के द्वारा इन चीजों पर रोकथाम हो और बुराइयों की रोकथाम करनी आवश्यक है। लेकिन ओम्बुड्समैन जैसी कोई संस्था बनाने के लिये हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि हमारा देश एक विशाल देश है। जिन देशों में यह लागू की गई है जैसे कि स्वीडन, फिनलैंड, डेनमार्क, नार्वे और न्यूजीलैंड, मैं समझता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो हमारा प्रान्त है उस की जनसंख्या के बराबर उन सब की मिला कर जनसंख्या होगी। इसलिए जब अपने जैसे विशाल देश के लिए इस तरह की कोई कमेटी बनाई जाय, या संस्था बनाई जाये ताकि बुराइयां दूर हो तो हमें उन सभी आवश्यक चीजों का इस में समावेश करना चाहिए।

मैं आप के सामने एक और चीज कहना चाहता हूं। यदि कोई व्यक्ति अनुदान ले या ऋण ले या न्यायालय में जाय, कचहरी में जाय तो बिना रिश्वत के उस का काम नहीं चलता है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति दरख्वास्त दे अदालत में, मिनिस्टर के पास या सरकार के पास तो उस की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। होता यह है कि जिस अधिकारी या व्यक्ति के खिलाफ उस ने आवेदन पत्र दिया होता है, शिकायत की हुई होती है उसी के पास वह रिपोर्ट के लिए भेज दी जाती है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस देश के अन्दर कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था हो, एक ऐसी संस्था हो जिस संस्था के माध्यम से जनता की शिकायतों का सुगम रीति से निवारण हो सके और जनता को समय में न्याय मिल सके।

हमारा देश गरीबों का देश है। गांधी जी ने इस देश में त्याग, तपस्या और सेवा की भावना का आदर्श लोगों के सामने रक्खा था लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि आज उस का अभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है। जब तक देशवासियों का चरित्र निर्माण नहीं होगा, उन का नैतिक स्तर उन्नत नहीं होगा तब तक यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है और तब तक यह भ्रष्टाचार जो कि देश के कण कण में व्याप्त हो गया है वह दूर नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं इस के साथ यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में जो धारा 311 और 314

[श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय]

के अन्तर्गत बड़े बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारियों को संरक्षण दिया गया है उन को संविधान में से निकाल दिया जाय । इसी तरह से प्रीवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन एक्ट की दफा 6 के जरिये जो लोगों पर मुकद्दमा दायर करने के बारे में प्रतिबन्ध लगा है उसे भी मंत्री महोदय हटा दें तभी कुछ काम हो सकता है ।

जिस तरीके से प्रशासन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये हम चाहते हैं कि वे ईमानदारी के साथ और निष्पक्षता के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें, सेवा का उच्च आदर्श उपस्थित करें उसी तरीके से राजनीति में कार्य करने वाले सार्वजनिक राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं के लिये भी कोई एक आचार संहिता बनाई जाय जिस से कि वे यह साबित कर सकें कि वे इन सरकारी अफसरों और कर्मचारियों से इस माने में ऊंचे हैं । ऐसा होने पर ही यह कुव्यवस्था और भ्रष्टाचार देश से दूर हो सकता है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डा० सिंघवी के संकल्प का स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री ओनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : सभापति महोदय, डा० सिंघवी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है वहबहुत ही विचारणीय है । मैं समझता हूं कि ओम्बुड्समैन जैसी मिलती जुलती जैसी संस्था की स्थापना जिन दूसरे देशों में लागू की गई है उस प्रकार की सस्था की आवश्यकता हिन्दुस्तान के लिए मैं समझता हूं और मानता हूं लेकिन जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे देश में एक यूनिटरी फौर्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, इतना बड़ा हमारा देश है जहां पर कि 18 प्रा-तीय सरकारें भी चल रही हैं उस जगह पर इस प्रकार की संस्था कहां तक उपयोगी होगी और कहां तक व्यावहारिक होगी इस बात पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो संकल्प रक्खा है कि संसद् सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई जाय इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत समयोचित है । यह जो समिति बनेगी वह विभिन्न देशों में जहां इस प्रकार की संस्था या इस प्रकार के अधिकारी की जो स्थापना की गई है उन के काम की भी जांच करेगी और यह भी जांच करेगी कि हमारे देश में यह संस्था किस प्रकार स्थापित की जा सकती है? मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो इस में रक्खा है कि इस कमेटी का काम इस तरह के संगठन के रूप फीजैबिलिटी, उस की व्यावहारिकता के बारे में विचार करना होगा, इस चीज को स्वीकार करने में मेरी समझ मैं सरकार के सामने कोई बाधा नहीं आनी चाहिए । इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के बाद फिर जो उस समिति की रिपोर्ट होगी वह इस सदन के सामने आयेगी और सदन इस बात पर विचार करेगा कि समिति की रिपोर्ट समयोचित है अथवा नहीं और इस तरह की समिति की स्थापना हमारे देश में व्यावहारिक हो सकती है या नहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेना चाहिए ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक दो बात और कहूंगा । प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली में प्रजातन्त्र के तीन मुख्य अंग होते हैं, लेजिस्लेचर, एक्जीक्यूटिव और जूडिशियरी । यह तीनों अंग एक दूसरे पर नियंत्रण लगाने के लिए बनाये गये हैं । लेजिस्लेचर का काम जहां कानून बनाना है, वहां कानून को लागू करने, अमल में लाने का जितना काम है वह हमारे देश में एक्जीक्यूटिव के जिम्मे है । जूडिशियरी, न्यायपालिका का काम लोगों को न्याय दिलाना है । उस का काम लेजिस्लेचर और एक्जीक्यूटिव के कामों पर निगाह रखना है और जहां भी वह संविधान का उल्लंघन होते देखती है वहां न्यायपालिका दखल देती है । लेकिन हमारे देश में न्याय

विभाग का जो संचालन होता है वह इतना खर्चीला है और उस में इतना समय लगता है कि साधारण नागरिक उस न्यायिक सुविधा का पूरा पूरा लाभ नहीं उठा पाता है । इस लिए भी मैं समझता हूं कि ओम्बुड्समैन जैसी संस्था की जरूरत हो सकती है कि जिस में न ज्यादा खर्च करने की जरूरत हो और न ही समय ज्यादा लगे । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि यह ओम्बुड्समैन जैसी जो संस्था होगी इस में कोई एक सदस्य होगा या कोई एक समिति होगी क्योंकि एक आदमी अगर पार्लियामेंट से नियुक्त कर दिया जाय और वह सारी शिकायतों को, जो कि 46 करोड़ जनता की हैं, उन शिकायतों की जांच करने में लग जाय तो यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि प्रजातन्त्र में जो यह लेजिस्लेचर है, कार्य पालिका है या न्याय विभाग है, यह तीनों एक दूसरे के ऊपर नियंत्रण रख कर प्रजातन्त्र को सफल कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मेरा अनुभव मुझ बतलाता है कि प्रजातन्त्र से भी जनता को थोड़ी शिकायत रहती है अगर जनता की शिकायत ठीक समय से दूर न की जाय, जनता को न्याय अगर ठीक से नहीं मिलें और कम खर्च में अगर जनता को न्याय न मिले तो जनता प्रजातन्त्र से भी ऊब जाती है और ऊब कर वह तानाशाही या डिक्टेटरशिप की ओर बढ़ जाती है । अगर हम अपने देश में प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम यहां पर इस प्रकार की संस्था का निर्माण करें, जो जनता की शिकायतों की छान बीन कर के, बिना देर और खर्च के, जल्द से जल्द न्याय कर सके । अगर हम कोई इस प्रकार की संस्था खोज कर निकाल सके तो यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण काम होगा ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं । इस बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है कि एक कमेटी बना कर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता, वांछनीयता और व्यावहारिकता की जांच की जाये । अगर वह हमारे देश के लिए उपयोगी हो, तो उस को मान लिया जाये ।

इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने का अधिकार इस संसद् को होगा और वह समय पर निर्णय करेगी ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार करने से हम एक ऐसे मौके को खो देंगे, जिस से लाभ उठा कर हम इस समस्या की पूरी जांच कर सकते हैं, जिस के द्वारा हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा हो सकती है और प्रजातन्त्र सबल और स्थायी हो सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, यह रेजोल्यूशन लाने के लिए मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री सिंघवी का बड़ा आभारी हूं और उन को बड़ी मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं । उन्हों ने इस देश की जरूरत को समझा है । हमारे देश में लाखों आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिन को इन्साफ नहीं मिलता है । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर इस देश में सच्चा राम-राज्य लाना है, तो इन मोटी मोटी फाइलों को जला दो — ईन फायलों को जला देने से लोगों को डायरेक्ट और सीधा इन्साफ मिलेगा । आज हालत यह है कि पांच पांच साल से मुकदमे पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उन का कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाता है । यह मानी हुई बात है यक इन्साफ करने में जितनी देर होगी, लोग इंसाफ से उतने ही वंचित होंगे—जस्टिस डीलेड इज जस्टिस डेनाइड ।

जस्टिस में डील को समाप्त करने का केवल यही तरीका है कि हम अपने देश में कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था बनाय, उस को ऐसी संस्था का रूप दें, जो हर जगह जा कर लोगों की शिकायतों को सुन सके और उन को फारन दूर कर सके ।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे देश में अंग्रेज का सिस्टम कब तक चलता रहेगा । हम जानते हैं कि अंग्रेज ने यहां पर जो कुछ किया था, वह इसलिए किया था कि हिन्दुस्तानी परेशान रहे, हिन्दुस्तानी कभी चैन की सांस न ले सके । लेकिन आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अंग्रेज के उस सिस्टम को खत्म कर दिया जाये । आज हालत यह है कि दफ्तर के एक कमरे में दो

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मेज हैं और एक मेज से दूसरे मेज तक किसी कागज को पहुंचने में दो तीन महीने लग जाते हैं।

इन सब दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस रेजोल्यूशन में जिस प्रकार की संस्था का सुझाव दिया गया है, उस संस्था को कायम किया जाये। जब संसद् ने यह जिम्मेदारी ली है कि देश के लिए इन्साफ और न्याय का एक सस्ता तरीका अपनाया जायेगा, तो समझ में नहीं आता कि सिवाये श्री सिंघवी के रेजोल्यूशन को स्वीकार करने के हम और क्या उपाय करेंगे जिस से देश के हर इन्सान तक हमारा इन्साफ़ पहुंच सके।

जहां तक ला का ताल्लुक है, एक जज कुछ इन्टरप्रैटेशन करता है, दूसरा जज कुछ और इन्टरप्रैटेशन करता है और तीसरा जज कुछ और इन्टरप्रैटेशन करता है। यह ठीक है कि इस से उन का दिमागी डेवलपमेंट तो होता है, लेकिन इस में मुद्दई और मुद्दालेह हमेशा के लिए खत्म हो जाते हैं। स्वर्गीय पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि एक शख़्स के पास पचास लाख रुपये थे और वह हमारी हाई कोर्ट में जाया करता था, लेकिन बीस साल की मुकद्मेबाजी के बाद उस के पास पांच रुपये भी नहीं रहे।

इस स्थिति में सुधार करने का एक ही तरीका है कि ओम्बुड्समैन प्रणाली को अपनाया जाये। यह प्रणाली जनता को बहुत ही सस्ती पड़ेगी और उस को न्याय के लिए खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा। इस के अलावा उस से हमारे देश की इज्जत भी बढ़ेगी। आज तक हमारे देश में इस प्रकार इन्साफ़ होता था कि लोग घंटी बजा कर और सीधे दरख्वास्त दे कर न्याय करने वालेसे मिल लेते थे। आज हालत यह है कि श्री कर्णीसिंह जी, बीकानेर के महाराज, ने कहा है कि एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ जाना बहुत आसान है, एवरेस्ट पर आदमी चढ़ सकता है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर या प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मुलाकात करना बिल्कुल असम्भव कार्य है। यह बात किसी गैर-जिम्मेदार आदमी ने नहीं, बल्कि पार्लियामेंट के एक बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने कही है।

इस लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री सिंघवी, ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस पर अमल किया जाये। सिंघवी साहब से मेरी दरख़्वास्त है कि वह इस रेजोल्यूशन को वापस न लें और होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इस रेजोल्यूशन को मन्जूर कर लें, क्योंकि यह बहुत इन्नोसैंट रेजोल्यूशन है। यह रेजोल्यूशन और इस में सुझाई गई व्यवस्था सब के लिए है, सारे भारतवर्ष के लिए है। इस में किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हम उस देश में रहते हैं, जिस में महाराजा विक्रमादित्य के पास आठ साल के बाद एक मुकदमा आया था और उन्होंने मौके पर जा कर उस को तय कर दिया। लेकिन आज हमारे देश में इन्साफ़ इतना महंगा है कि लाखों रुपये ख़र्च करने के बाद भी तारीख नहीं मिलती है, इन्साफ़ नहीं मिलता है। एक अदालत कुछ लिखती है और दूसरी अदालत कुछ और लिखती है। यह ठीक है कि इस से जज साहबान की दिमागी डेवेलपमैंट होती है, लेकिन उन की दिमागी डेवेलपमैंट के लिए या स्टेट पे करे या जज साहब खुद पे करें। आज स्थिति यह है कि उन की तो दिमागी डेवेलपमैंट होती है और मारे जाते हैं मुद्दई और मुद्दालेह। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो गलत निर्णय करते हैं, उन पर जुर्माना करना चाहिए। लेकिन उन को पूछना चाहिए कि उन्होंने किस घड़ी में बैठ कर ला को गलत इन्टरप्रैट किया है।

यू० पी० में इतना बड़ा बवंडर खड़ा हुआ और हाई कोर्ट तथा एसेम्बली में इतना ज्यादा वाद-विवाद चला। अगर सिंघवी साहब का यह रेजोल्यूशन आज से एक साल पहले मान लिया गया होता, तो यह नौबत न आती और इस का बड़ा आसान इलाज हो सकता था। अगर इन्साफ़ की रक्षा करनी है, तो महात्मा गांधी के लफ्जों में इन्साफ़

सस्ता देना पड़ेगा। अगर इन्साफ़ सस्ता मिलेगा, तभी देश तरक्की कर सकेगा, वर्ना देश मुकदमों में उलझता चला जायेगा। आप आज के इन्साफ़ को देखिए कि कोई मेरा सिर फोड़ता है और मैं दावा दायर करने जाता हूं, तो मुझ से कोर्ट फ़ीस मांगी जाती है—मेरा ही सिर फूटता है और मुझ से ही कोर्ट फ़ीस मांगी जाती है।

अगर यह रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दिया जायेगा, तो ये बहूदगियां खत्म हो जायेंगी, सब दिक्कतें खत्म हो जायेंगी और देश में सत्य और न्याय का राज्य कायम हो जायेगा।

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, I support the Resolution moved by Dr. Singhvi. There is imperative need today for a machinery in India to investigate and redress people's grievances. This machinery should be based on the model of the Ombudsman popular in Sweden, Denmark and New Zealand. There should be a public grievances officer or commissioner in our country today, because of the circumstances and conditions prevailing now.

The functions of the public grievances officer are to investigate people's grievances impartially and redress them quickly, to eradicate corruption at all levels, to redress administrative wrongs and excesses and to safeguard the liberties of the common people. This officer will have the authority to investigate complaints against officials and legislators. He will receive complaints from the common people and investigate them impartially and quickly. He should have the authority to summon any person or call for any document and examine any person on oath.

This officer should be appointed at all levels. There should be a public grievances commissioner at the central level, at the state level and at the district level. The volume of work naturally will be very large and so this public grievances officer should be assisted by adequate staff. He should be accessible to all people.

The qualifications for such an officer are adequate legal knowledge, absolute integrity, absolute independence and freedom from all government pressures and vested interests, ability, efficiency and easy accessibility to all people. This officer should have easy access to all files and materials.

I will mention the reasons why the appointment of such an officer has become necessary. There are too many procedural delays and obstacles in administration which handicap poor people in our country today. The redress of the common man's grievances is the sheet anchor of a popular democracy. The courses of remedy now open to a citizen are to publish his grievances in newspapers, represent them to legislators or ministers and resort to courts and secure writs to vindicate his rights. Resort to courts is very difficult for the common man for it is very costly for him in the first instance, then it involves too much delay in getting justice, and then, sometimes it ends in miscarriage of justice.

There is need for such an officer in India and this need has been stressed by very prominent citizens in our country. It has been commended by the present Chief Justice of India, Justice Shri Gajendragadkar, a former Chief Justice of India, Shri Sinha, a former Attorney-General of India, Shri Setalvad, and several leading lawyers in India. The statement of the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, in December, 1963 in Parliament is relevant in this context. He said:

> "A machinery for looking into grievances of citizens against the administration is urgent. The Central Vigilance Commission cannot take up this work for its main task is to deal with corruption. So a separate machinery to deal with people's grievances is necessary".

Such a machinery is sure to ensure the rule of law and justice for all and peace and prosperity for all the people of this country

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, I want to oppose this motion not because I do not subscribe to the idea of eradication of corruption or of grievances. I also wish that there should be some procedure for the removal of grievances. I oppose this motion not because I do not appreciate the intentions of the hon. Mover but because I think that what he has proposed is unnecessary. He is proposing a Committee of Members of Parliament that will go into this question. In their report on administrative reforms the Home Ministry have said on page 5:

> "It was decided to have an immediate review in all the Ministries of the internal arrangements existing for handling complaints and grievances particularly in those areas where they or their attached and subordinate organisations came into contact with the public and to have separate complaints' cells under the direct charge of a senior officer for expeditious handling and disposal of complaints."

Then they say:

> "In the context of the oft-repeated demand for an institution on the lines of the Ombudsman obtaining in Sweden and elsewhere, the question of having a Commissioner for the redress of the grievances of the citizens is being considered."

So, Government has accepted the principle of introducing this system in a different form. The name may be different. You may call it a commissioner or Ombudsman. Since Government had accepted it in principle, we should insist and press the appointment of the commissioner.

I agree with Mr. Dwivedy when he says that the executive should not take upon itself to give decisions. If an officer like the ombudsman is appointed and he is part of the executive, I cannot understand how he will be able to deal with allegations of a serious nature. In such matters, I think the judiciary should be empowered to deal with such cases. There is a misconception about this demand that Government can eradicate corruption by these agencies. Government agencies can take some action against the corruption cases but I do not believe that Government alone can eradicate corruption. It can be done by the effort of the people, by better and proper education and building up character because after all what is the Government? Who forms the policeman? After all they come from the people and whatever is the standard of character, that will be prevalent among the government servants or policeman or any other agency. All the agencies among us will share all the vice and virtues that are common among our people. If an agency comes into existence, we will say: we have appointed this agency and we have eradicated corruption. I do not think corruption can be eradicated in this manner. I deeply sympathise with the hon. lady Member: I deeply appreciate her feelings of agony. I think that there should be some redress. But how are these cases relevant? For instance there are many cases of murder and for several years, months and months and years, they are pending before the High Court or the Supreme Court or other agencies. We have in our experience that there are election petitions pending for a long time. The person undergoes all the agony. Therefore, I do not think that the CBI could be criticised. It is an executive agency that investigates the matter and it should have access to all the official papers. If there is misuse of any power it can be looked into and redressed but that does not mean that we should outright condemn such agencies and go on adding more agencies and officers and officers. It is a serious matter and it should not be treated lightly; it requires serious consideration. So far as the Government is concerned, Government has to a certain extent stated that they had started the experiment. Let us see whether that

succeeds and what result comes out of it. Then only we can, on the basis of that experience, formulate further proposals.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Chairman, I rise in suport of Dr. Singhvi's resolution and also Shri Vishwanath Pandey's amendment for having in the Committee ten Lok Sabha Members and five Rajya Sabha Members to make a report to the House in three months. Parliament is a sovereign body and Members representing the different sections and making this Committee can go a long way in solving many problems. We receive so many complaints and representations from various sections of our people but we feel helpless sometimes because we are not able to assist them by merely listening to them or running after the different Ministries to redress those grievences. By having such a Committee we will be doing a useful service to the nation and Parliament and to our people. The Swatantra Party was the first in supporting such a scheme or Committee and I am proud of that Dr. Singhvi has taken it up and is forcefully putting it up in this Resolution. Except for one or two Members, there is universal acceptance. There is no response to public grievances from the bureaucracy, Unless there is a storm or agitation or unless a man goes on hunger strike nothing moves in this country. This idea should be removed. I welcome Mr. Mathur's suggestion in the Rajasthan committee; he gave a very useful idea and he has given the qualifications age, etc. The Home Minister should take note of it and see that these ideas are taken up and implemented. In my State, I had so many difficulties about foodstuffs and rationing. People had to wait for weeks to get oil, wheat and rice. The Governor was feeling helpless; the Chief Minister of Gujrat was feeling helpless. If these people approached the Prime Minister or the President or the Members of Parliamnt, we all would feel helpless because individually we could not do anything. We have to synchronise all our efforts and do something for the good of the people. If we have an Ombudsman or rather a parliamentary panchayat —call it by any name you like which befits our democracy—many things could be solved. Corruption also, at the highest level, at whatever level it may be, even the Ministerial level, it will be dealt with. It will enhance the reputation of the Ministers if they appeared before such a committee and cleared themselves. That will give them a good and great reputation, and a good reputation to the Members of Parliament and to the country as a whole.

I am surprised that in such a large country as ours, one of the biggest democracies in the world, has not followed this system. Even small countries—small in respect of area and population—like the Scandinavian countries and also New Zealand, have this system. Even in the USSR, they have what is called the Procurators-General, and they have thus introduced this system. Why should we not think of it, because India has the panchayat raj for such a long time and it has been there through the panchayat system in our democracy. We should now also have a parliamentary panchayat as suggested.

My point is that even the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General and many leading jurists have supported this idea. I do not know why one Member here has opposed this resolution. If the Government is honest and if they mean business and if they want to drive out corruption, why should they oppose this resolution? When it is supported by Members of Parliament, it should be accepted.

I feel that some times smaller people are being harassed a lot. I know of a case in an erstwhile State in Gujrat where, after merger, the concerned government servants did not get their pension for seven years. I

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

know that mention was made the other day about a Harijan not having received his pension for 17 years. These things are going on, and one feels helpless in the mater of giving justice to the smaller people. I therefore think that such a body or committee as the Ombudsman will be very helpful. I am quite sure that the hon. Minister will accept this resolution and see that this sovereign house is represented in a commitee as suggested.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (दमोह) : हम को कल भी मौका नहीं दिया गया, आज तो कम-से-कम देना ही चाहिये ।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not one of those who think that every politician in this country is corrupt. I am not one of those who will make sweeping remarks about ministers at the Centre or in the States about their corruption cases. But I am really one of those who believe that our ministers like Caesar's wife should be above suspicion.

In the recent past there have been many affairs. We still remember the Mundhra affair; we still remeber the Dalmia affair; we still remember the Punjab affair; the Orissa affairs is too recent. These affairs have shaken the confidence of the people in parliamentary democracy, in our politicians, in our ministers, Central as well as of the States. Therefore, it is the duty of the Congress Government to evolve a certain formula and set up an organisation and an apparatus to clear the position of these people who day in and day out are being accused of corruption.

We remember it very well that for many years in Punjab, allegations were made against the late Chief Minister there. We kept on sitting idle; we kept on sitting silent; we kept on doing nothing. We kept on brushing aside the charges that were brought not by the members of the opposition but by the members of the Congress party themselves. But ultimately, circumstances forced us to make an enquiry into them, and the result of that enquiry is very well known. It is not necessary for me to repeat the result of that enquiry.

In the recent past, we resisted, and resisted to the last, any sort of enquiry into the affairs of the Orissa Government. We thought that a genius was ruling over the State of Orissa and that there was no necessity for making any enquiry about the affairs. I am not personally very much satisfied with the way in which that enquiry was made. Can you or can you not think of it? An ordinary inspector of the CBI or even an IG of Police finds it awkward to make an enquiry about a Chief Minister or a Minister. However, the CBI enquiry was made, and I am not prepared to go into the controversy whether the CBI report which has been placed on the Table of the House is genuine or fake, but even then, the result is very well known, and as a result of this report or that report—it has not been disclosed to us—the Chief Minister of Orissa had to go and the Chairman of the Planning Board there had to go. That shows the state of affairs.

Therefore, it is in the interests of the ruling party, it is in the interests of the Congress ministers, both at the Centre and in the States, that they should present themselves for some sort of enquiry and that enquiry should be in a dignified way, in a dignified manner, by a dignified organisation, by a dignified apparatus, and not by the CBI or anyone of the police organisations. I will go further and say that I support to a very great extent the demand of a section of the Opposition that a judicial enquiry should be made into the Orissa affair. We should not shirk it, and we should not be ashamed of it. If a man is corrupt, if my brother is corrupt, or my father is corrupt or if my colleague is corrupt, we should

hand them over to a public enquiry, because I am not for corruption. I hope and trust that the talks of corruption that are going on at all levels should be stopped. Today, India's greatest problem is corruption. Democracy cannot survive, the parliamentary democracy cannot survive, if our ministers are suspected.

A few years ago, at the Bangalore session of the Indian National Congress, I moved a similar resolution, but ultimately, I withdrew it, because an assurance was given that the income-returns or income-tax returns of the ministers and the legislators will be called for by the party. But when the decision came to be implemented, what happened? The adult sons have been exempted from filing their income-tax returns, and we only know so well their position, and we know so well how some of the adult sons of some higher-ups have been acting.

With these few words, without taking more time of the House, I support the resolution.

श्री रंजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) : सभापति महोदय, आप की बड़ी कृपा है कि मुझे भी इस संकल्प पर बोलने का अवसर मिल गया जबकि वक्त बहुत कम था ।

डा० सिंघवी ने जो संकल्प रक्खा है मैं समझता हूं कि उस की भावना बड़ी उत्तम है । देश की वर्तमान दशा को देखते हुए आवश्यक है कि स्थिति के सुधार के लिये जितनी जांच पड़ताल हो सके हो । जो दशा है देश की उस में जो भी उपाय सम्भव हो उसे करने के लिये सब प्रकार से प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये । हम चाहे जो भी साधन अपनायें, लेकिन उन साधनों को सोच समझ कर अपनाना चाहिये जिस से कि वास्तव में बुराइयों को सामने लाने में सुविधा हो और किसी को भी शिकायतों का अवसर न रहे । शिकायतें बहुत हैं । उन को दूर करने के लिये किसी ऐसी संस्था को मैं आवश्यक समझता हूं ।

इसलिए मैं डा० सिंघवी के संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं ।

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi for having brought this most timely resolution. I fully support the resolution. When this cancerous growth of corruption has been corroding the moral fibre of the nation and when we hear of corruption even in the case of ministers and those who are placed high in the administration, we lose all faith in the government. People have been groping in the dark; they did not know from which quarter they could get redress. So, ultimately, they approached the Prime Minister who is the fountain head of the executive. In this regard, I most respectfully submit that the executive, instead of handing over the investigation of the corruption charges to a judicial body or to some other independent body, by arrogating the power of a judge they tried to decide those cases. The authority in power, with its brute majority, has been throwing its mantle to give protection to these corrupt people, the corrupt ministers. That is our experience in the case of Orissa affair. That is our experience in the case of Bihar and also Mysore. Only yesterday, a memorial has been submitted by the M.L.As. and M.Ps. of Rajasthan against the Rajasthan Government. We all know what will be the fate of this memorial or memorandum. But, at the same time, I feel that it is high time that some procedures were laid down as to how these serious charges or allegations are going to be decided.

17 hrs.

In this regard, I beg to submit that at the moment there is no regular procedure where these charges could be processed and various methods are being adopted. We know the case of the S. R Das Commission. The report of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

S. R. Das Commission never saw the light of day, but we know what are the recommendations. It is now high time that we must have an institution like the Ombudsman in this country, who will be directly responsible to the Parliament, who will be an officer of this House and who will draw his authority from the elected representatives of the people. He will be appointed by the President, so that he will be properly insulated against any political pressure. We can expect justice only from such a body like the Ombudsman if there is the institution of Ombudsman on the model of Scandinavia and New Zealand.

In this connection, Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out that dealing with a case here and there is not going to solve the problem. Killing a mosquito here and there is not going to solve the mosquito problem. It has to be tackled at the breeding place. The breeding place of corruption is permits, licences and quotas. This system of permits, licences and quotas has to go. That is why the Swatantra Party has been harping from the very beginning that administration of licences, permits and and quotas should be done by an independent authority. Then only we will be able to combat this menace of corruption to a great extent.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House knows that there was a Committee set up known as the Prevention of Corruption Committee on which my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai and myself happened to be members. This problem, the subject matter of the resolution, the question of appointment of an institution of Ombudsman, was thoroughly gone into by that Committee in all its aspects, and while taking the question of corruption into consideration the Committee devoted considerable thought and devised certain means to eradicate corruption because corruption at several levels must be looked at from different points of view.

For instance, speaking in Delhi a few months back, Shri S. G. Barve, who has recently assumed charge as Member of the Planning Commission, has made the following observation which is worth quoting:

> "It is the corruption at the political level to which a good part of the administrative corruption is directly or indirectly accountable. Apart from the wider circle of corruption and nepotism so generated, the want of moral standards in public life is degrading to public morality itself. The cynicism and coarsening of outlook in the younger generation induced by this depravity in high places is amongst the heaviest tolls that the country is having to pay for this degradation of public life."

So the Committee had suggested a panel so far as ministerial corruption is concerned. So far as the institution of Ombudsman is concerned, the Committee felt that we should not import this institution as it is in Scandinavian countries or some other countries because political and social climate in this country must be taken into consideration while devising ways and means to remove the major grievances that are there.

So the main question is this. The subject matter of the resolution is Ombudsman. The principle is all right; it should be discussed. But the question is, can we just import that institution and implant it here. I do not think it is possible, it is feasible and it will help to eradicate the general feeling that there are grievances at all levels and they must be removed.

The main thing is, how to redress the grievances of citizens, what is the machinery for it and how can we check the uncontrolled power of administration, because today though it a democracy, in practice with the dif-

fusion of powers at various levels the checks and balances are not in existence and therefore certain uncontrolled power is exercised by the administrative personnel at different levels.

Therefore, the Committee had suggested a Directorate of Public Grievances. Unfortunately, while accepting the major recommendation of a Vigilance Commission, this part has not been accepted by the Government. Though they are considering how to bring about or how to bring into existence some machinery to remove public grievances, I am sorry to say that they have made a wrong beginning because they are going to entrust this work to some officer in the Ministry. I am very sorry to say this, because if an officer belonging to a ministry is supposed to look at the grievances there is no possibility of justice being done. Even if justice is done, people will never feel that justice is being done, therefore, taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice, as so many people have said, or the Attorney-General and other big people in public life, I would plead with the Home Minister that some machinery independent of the administrative machinery, independent of the bureaucracy must be made available to the common citizen to remove all his grievances. This is very essential. We should, as Shri Barve has observed, clean our political life. Unless we clean our political life, the general atmosphere will never be clean in this country. That recommendation also, regarding the setting up of a panel must be taken into consideration and in some form it should be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long will the Minister take?

Shri Hathi: Half an hour.

An hon. Member: The time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has already been extended. I will call him at 5.15.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं । वैसे तो भ्रष्टाचार ने और महंगाई ने दोनों ने एक तरह का कम्पिटीशन कर रखा है, जिस-जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है उसी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । पहले जब हमारे यहां दो रुपये मन डेढ़ रुपये मन गेहूं बिकता था उस समय अगर 6 पर सेंट करप्शन था, तो आज जब गेहूं बीस रुपया मन बिकता है तो करप्शन भी दस गुना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है । और जैसे जैसे हम ने इस का इलाज किया वैसे वैसे ही यह बीमारी बढ़ती चली गयी । सरकार ने भी कोई कमी नहीं की, लेकिन शासन की ढिलमिल नीतियों के कारण यह मर्ज बढ़ता ही चला गया । इस की दवा पार्लियामेंट के सब सदस्य कर रहे हैं लेकिन मर्ज ठीक नहीं हो रहा है । अब डाक्टर साहब ने भी इस की एक दवा बतायी है कि इससे भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जायगा । लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बीमारी कैसे खत्म होगी । हमारे शासन की यह नीति रही है कि अगर कोई बड़ा सेठ साहूकार पकड़ा जाता है और वह देखते हैं कि यह दस हजार चन्दा दे सकता है तो उस को फ्री कर दिया जाता है, और देखा कि यह नमक मिर्च बेचने वाला है इसके पास तो साबत धोती भी नहीं है, यह क्या चन्दा देगा, उसको पकड़ लिया जाता है । इसलिए हम चाहे जितनी कमेटियां बनावें, चाहे जितनी समितियां बनावें, इसका इलाज होने वाला नहीं है । जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में चन्दा चलेगा तब तक यह भ्रष्टाचार भी चलेगा । इन दोनों में आपस में यही सम्बन्ध बना हुआ है ।

हम छोटे छोटे आदमियों को पकड़ते हैं, किसी पटवारी को पकड़ लिया, किसी सिपाही को पकड़ लिया, किसी तहसीलदार को पकड़ लिया लेकिन जसा कि हरवानी साहब ने कहा मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, तो उन को छोड़ दिया जाता है। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि मुझे गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलना है। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर केवल एक दो मिनिस्टरों को सख्त सजा दे दी जाती, अगर एक को भी दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक बाजार में शूट कर दिया जाता तो भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाता, लेकिन उन को तो प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। अगर मंत्री पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया तो उनको राज्यपाल बना दिया जाता है। सख्त सजा नहीं दी जाती इसीलिए भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। आप केरल में देख लीजिए, पंजाब में देख लीजिए उड़ीसा में देख लीजिए क्या मामला है और हमारे राजस्थान में देख लीजिए गुड़ खा गए और यहां गुड़ और लोहा खा गए। सरकार पुलिस की जांच को नहीं मानती समिति की जांच को नहीं मानती। कहते हैं कि पहले मुख्य मंत्री के पास ले आओ फिर कोई जांच आगे चलेगी। समिति जो बनाई जाय वह निष्पक्ष होनी चाहिए। हमने गांवों में ग्रामवासियों को इंसाफ दिलाने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतें स्थापित कीं लेकिन वहां जो गड़बड़ हुआ उसे कौन नहीं जानता है? ग्राम पंजायत के पांच मैम्बर बन गये, इधर उधर देख लिया, किसी गरीब को कुचल दिया तो किसी के ज्वार व मक्का के खेत में बैल छोड़ दिया। काफ़ी अंधेरगर्दी इन ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा की जा रही है। जितना हम इस तरह से शासन की यूनिट्स को छोटा करते गये उतना ही हम ने देखा कि काम गड़बड़ हुआ है। एक जमाना वह भी हमारा देखा हुआ है कि जब एक अंग्रेज अफसर आ जाता था तो तमाम दफ्तर के लोग चौकन्ना हो जाते थे और उनकी बोलती बन्द हो जाती थी लेकिन आज वह बात कहां है? मंत्री महोदय, इंजीनियर या और भी कोई बड़ा अफसर दफ्तर में चला जाये तो उन पर कोई ख़ास असर नहीं पड़ता है और अगर पूछो भी तो झट से कह देते हैं कि डरने की क्या बात है, हमारी अपनी सरकार है, यह चीफ़ इंजीनियर या अफसर साहब तो टैम्पोरैरी आये हैं हम तो परमानेंट सर्वेंट हैं हमारा यह क्या बिगाड़ सकते हैं?

दरअसल जब तक यह महंगाई समाप्त नहीं होगी और सस्ता जमाना नहीं आयेगा तब तक यह भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता ही जायेगा क्योंकि आज गरीब कर्मचारियों को निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के कारण विवश होकर भ्रष्टाचार करना पड़ता है क्योंकि उन्हें अपना तथा अपने बालबच्चों का पेट पालना होता है। गरीब अगर रिश्वत लेता है या अन्य भ्रष्टाचार करता है तो वह अपना तथा अपने परिवार वालों का पेट पालने के लिए करता है। लेकिन यह बड़े लोग उच्च सरकारी अधिकारी या मिनिस्टर्स लोग जो भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं तो यह अपने भाई भतीजों के लिए करते हैं और कुनबापरवरी के लिए करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि इन सब बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए और जनता की शिकायतों का निवारण करने के लिए कोई एक ओम्बुड्समैन जैसी समिति स्थापित की जाय और उसके द्वारा इन बुराइयों पर रोक लगाई जाय लेकिन खाली समिति बनाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, एक समिति नहीं दस समिति बना दें तब भी कुछ विशेष नहीं होने वाला है इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि सख्ती के साथ नियन्त्रण लागू किया जाय और खतावारों के साथ कठोरता से पेश आया जाय और उन्हें सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru once said that it took him 8 to 9 months to form a small co-operative society. That is because of the way in which our administration is functioning. Here in Parliament we have got the Public Accounts Committee which goes into misuse of government money. We have also got the Estimates Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Resolution relates to Ombudsman,

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Exactly. I am coming to that. I do not know what exactly Dr. Singhvi wants to achieve by the establishment of this institution. I feel the need of the time is to appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament from all sides, on the lines of PAC and Estimates Committee, to go into the grievances of the public.

For instance, take the Public Accounts Committee and the way in which it is functioning. Though we have achieved freedom and we are an independent country, we are still working under the same old rules. The rigidity of the old rules still continues. Only the other day, we were presented with a big volume of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the working of Bharat Sevak Samj. That is not the only instance. There are, for instance, the Central Social Welfare Board, the Khadi Board and other boards. I had a discussion with the Chairman of this Committee and I came to know that it is working under certain limitations, because the rules are such. I feel that there should not be such difficulties when we are dealing with the general public. The Committee which I sugest should deal with the grievances of not only the public but also certain institutions which have their own difficulties or grievances with the administration.

It has proved a success in countries like Finland, Norway and Sweden because the conditions prevailing there are different from our own. I feel that the difficulties faced by the PAC and other committees are due to the fact that the administration is not oriented or adapted to the present day conditions. Most of the corruption in administration is due to the long delay in the movement of files. All these aspects will have to be studied by the Committee which I have suggested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She should conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Today in the public life Nandaji has got the greatest regard, whether he has been able to root out corruption or not, because he is sincerely working towards that end. Nobody could root it out completely. Even Krishna could not root out evil from the face of earth. If every one does his duty, whether he is a member of the public, politician, businessman or an administrator, corruption can very easily be rooted out from this country.

Shri Hathi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, most of the hon. Members have covered a field which is much beyond what the Resolution seeks to do. But as is my habit, I will not go into various other points which have been covered by several Members. I will confine myself to the Resolution, to the spirit of the Resolution, to the attitude and approach of the Government to the Resolution and to the subject matter of the Resolution and nothing further than that. I will not deal with either the CBI or the Orissa matter or any other matter not relevant to the resolution that has been referred to by hon. Members here.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is embarrassing to the Government.

Shri Hathi: It is not embarrassing to the Government but, as I said, as is my habit, I stick to the points under discussion.

Shri Nath Pai: Which you think is convenient.

Shri Hathi: But there is a force of habit—one force of habit is to have running commentary on whatever one speaks, the other force of habit is to stick to the theme which is before the House.

So far as the subject is concerned, Members have perhaps combined the two different aspects—one is the question of corruption and the other is the question of redress of public grievances. So far as the appoint-

[Shri Hathi]

ment of a committee is concerned, we had already a committee appointed, known as the Santhanam Committee, and that committee was charged with the task of not only looking into the eradication of corruption but also to recommend what other measures it deems fit and in the wisdom of the committee and the members of the committee they recommended that there should be a central vigilance commissioner and this central vigilance commissioner should have three organisations under him—one would be a director for the redress of public grievances, one should be a police organisation for the purpose of investigation and the third to deal with vigilance matters.

If there is a question of appointing a committee of Members of Parliament, that committee had already been appointed and the report of the Committee is already before the Government. Now the question is of implementation of that report. What is the attitude of the Government in this behalf? Shri Khadilkar was perfectly right when he said that if you appoint an officer in the Ministry itself, the hierarchy of officers is generally prone to support what its department has done and therefore though that remedy exists, that may not be a foolproof remedy.

There is also another aspect to consider and that is this. What is this redress of public grievance? That is in a way to see that the administration is responsive, that it looks to the complaints or grievances of the people, that it is geared up to such a strength that delays do not occur and that the administrative machinery itself is capable of dealing with matters that are entrusted to it in a way that the public may have the least cause of grievance. So, it is not that this officer who is sought to be appointed or who would be appointed will be in charge of grievances only; he will also see that whatever comes to him is properly disposed of and there may be a superior officer also who could look into all these things.

Now, these are the questions which are being considered. But as to what form that should take, whether it should be an Ombudsman in the spirit or in the form which exists in different countries or it should be something different, is a matter to be considered. Some of the Members have thought that in order to eradicate corruption among people at the political level, such a machinery would be a cure for all evils. Even if we take the Ombudsman as it exists in Sweden, what is its function?

Its function is not to look to the corruption at the political level. I have an article by a very learned author here and there he has very ably said:

> "Supervision by the JO covers, with certain exceptions, all central and local government officials. However, members of the Government are exempted from his control. The reason for this is that members of the Government formally have no power of decision of their own. All matters belonging to the Government are resolved in Cabinet Council where according to the Constitution the King alone decides. From a formal point of view, the members of the Government are counsellors only. How the ministers fulfil their duties as advisers is controlled exclusively by Parliament which may order the prosecution of a minister before a special court...."

The other article which is even by one of the members of the Ombudsman has also said that the Ministers are not subject to the supervision of the Ombudsman.

If we refer to the brochure which has been prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat we find this:

> "The Swedish Ministers are not, either collectively or individually directly responsible for the indivi-

dual acts of civil servants outside their relatively small Ministries and do not come under the purview of the Ombudsman."

Then, further, it is stated:

"The Danish Ombudsman's jurisdiction comprises Ministers, as also others in the service of the government. Ministers in Norway and New Zealand do not come under the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman."

Then it it said:

"When judging whether there is need for J.O.'s control on the Ministers, it should often be kept in mind that Ministers have no responsibility, etc.".

He has also said that this should not be a political ambit in the sense that there should not be any political pressure. If the Ministers are also brought within the purview of the Ombudsman, then there is likelihood of political pressures being brought in and it is one of the reasons why they have been kept apart.

Mr. Dwivedy put one question. He said that he did not want me to say that I accept the Resolution and that he would be satisfied if I say that we accept the idea of Ombudsman.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are going to do it.

Shri Hathi: Even if the idea of Ombudsman is accepted, the question will be of the powers, duties and functions. That may not perhaps respond to or satisfy what the Members want, that is, it may be the Ombudsman of the Swedish pattern where the Ombudsman may not have the jurisdiction over the Ministers. Then the very object with which you suggest that the Ombudsman should be there will not be satisfied.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But you accept those objectives.

Shri Hathi: We have not accepted that. What we have accepted is this that there should be some machinery for the redress of public grievances. We have accepted that. I said so last time and I say so even now. What my hon. friend said was that if I said that we accepted the idea of Ombudsman then he would be satisfied. Now, supposing for a moment I say that I accept the idea, but in regard to the constitution, we take the Swedish pattern, then what will he say?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It should be taken not merely in name but also in content.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We can expand its functions here.

Shri Hathi: As I have just pointed out, his idea has not been accepted in three of these countries. Therefore, the mere fact that the Ombudsman is there may not solve the problem which members want to solve or provide an answer to the question that we have before us. This is the first point that I would like to make.

The second point that I am making in this that the Onbudsman by itself is a good name, but if we look to the functioning of the Ombudsman, we find that it has a very vast and wide function. It has the power of inspection. If one reads through the reports of its working, one will find that in those countries many of the complaints which have been investigated have not been complaints lodged by individuals, but they are complaints which have arisen because of the power of inspection. The Ombudsman has got the power of inspection, and during these inspections, it has found such cases. The Ombudsman is given the power to inspect the courts also, and the judiciary is under the Ombudsman. I shall read out and point out what powers o finspection it has:

"At the inspection of the courts it is checked that there is no balance of work and that the cases

[Shri Hathi]

are decided as soon as possible. At every court, the files of 25 civil cases and 25 criminal cases are selected at random and examined in detail with regard to the preparation and decision. At an inspection at the public prosecutors' it is checked *inter alia* that the time between crime and prosecution is made as short as possible, that preliminary investigations are conducted in a correct way and that detention is ordered only in accordance with the law.".

This is the duty of the Ombudsman. It has the power to inspect courts. Then, it is said:

> "Ever since the creation of the office, the J.O. in connection with his tours of inspection visited the prisons and by Conversation with the prisoners secured information with regard to their treatment. It is interesting to compare the minutes of J.O.s prison inspection 150 years ago with those of today. Previously, terrible conditions..".

So, we find that the Ombudsman gathers information from the inspection of various offices, various agencies and various departments, and finds out what is wrong, what the causes of delay in the redress of the grievances of people are, and having done that, the Ombudsman recommends to Government: the Ombudsman has no power to punish directly the man; of course, it has the power to prosecute, and it can institute prosecution. But it has no power to punish directly the man, and it has to recommend to Government.

Now, let us see the number of cases dealt with, by this organisation. Let me take the case of Sweden, for example. The population there is about 7:5 millions. The complaints that the Ombudsman disposed of in 1959 was 780 and the complaints disposed of in 1960 was 983. In 1959, therefore, we find that thre were 780 complaints disposed of. Out of these, 39 were those arising out of the newspapers, 84 arising as a result of inspection, 619 investigated by officers concerned but no action taken by the J.O., in 8 proposals were made to Government and in 5 prosecutions were instituted. 780 cases in a year is all right in a country like Sweden with a population of 7:5 millions. But in a country like India, even one Ministry would have more complaints than 780. In each Ministry, therefore, we have started.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There may be the organisation in the States also.

Shri Hathi: That is apart from this. I am talking now only of the Central Government.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The same reason can be advanced for saying that the grievances are too many that they can never be redressed, and, therefore, we must suffer misgovernment and maladministration.

Shri Hathi: No, no. We have to find out what should be done. We have taken steps to see that as far as possible, this is done. In each of the important ministries which have to deal with the public, we have opened a cell for dealing with complaints. So they are being dealt with. I have got figures.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is no answer.

Shri Hathi: That is no answer. I know. . .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Neither will justice be done, nor will it appear to be done.

Shri Hathi: What I mean to say is that we want the essence of the thing. We do not want the form. We want that the grievances of the people should be redressed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Which is the machinery to do it?

Shri Hathi: That is the point. We want there should be a suitable machinery to redress the grievances of the people. But let the two ideas not be combined—the question of corruption and the question of grievances. For corruption cases, we have already a Central Vigilance Commission, for dealing with courruption among government officials. So far as the redress of grievances is concerned, that also, is with Government. If a man has a grievance with any business firm, for example, for that this machinery would not be of any use. That is not even the idea. The idea is to redress grievances arising from the operation of government agencies or government machinery. For that, what should be the procedure and what should be the machinery.

One machinery has already been suggested by the Santhanam Committee, that there should be a Central Vigilance Commissioner and under him there should be a Director of Public Grievances who would look into the grievances. That idea is already there. Whether that itself would be sufficient or not is a question to be decided.

Therefore, what do we do? If there is an arbitrary decision by an officer, there must be some forum where it could be challenged. If there is delay, there should be some machinery by which it could be eliminated These delays occur because of certain procedures, certain bottleneck, a certain way of handling things and inefficiency. What is the root cause of all these grievances? It may be because of a corrupt official who may not do justice, though justice should be done to the aggrieved. That is one thing. Wherever justice has not been done, there steps in the Central Vigilance Commissioner. A complaint can be made to him. He looks into it. Wherever there is neglect of duty or dereliction of duty, there also he comes in. Wherever there is delay because of not any *mala fide* raasons, but because of certain procedures or a certain way of handling things, then comes the question of tightening up the administrative machinery. If we take steps to tighten the administrative machinery, much of the delay could be eliminated.

These other two grievances I referred to are—either dereliction of duty, neglect of duty or corruption, wherever there is a bias, wherever there is any prejudicial treatment to a person because of a certain bad motive or certain mala fide consideration. If that is proved that would be enquired into by the Central Vigilance Commissioner. Therefore, they have got the forum. Then comes the other question, the other difficulties which arise not because of any *mala fide* but because of certain other delays. We have to pinpoint why these delays occur. There you may say that the ombudsman has powers to look into various cases. We have appointed, as the House knows, four committees. These committees do not go into those things but into the procedural bottlenecks, the cause of the delays, why they occur and so on and they suggest to the Government the remedy for these. One of the teams in which there is Shri Mathur, has suggested certain reforms and the Commerce Ministry has already accepted that. Supposing a man goes for a licence and he has to go there a number of times because of certain procedures, that is a grievance and that could be eliminated if the procedure is set right. If the person does it not because of any bottleneck in the procedure but with a view to take bribe, then it comes under the case of corruption. For that we have already a machinery. But that is a complicated matter which is to be looked into in detail.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Even after the Vigilance Commissioner pronounced on officer or officials to be corrupt, I want to know whether Government was prompt enough to take action or failed to take action or delayed taking action.

Shri Hathi: I will give you the figures, the number of cases that had been started against officials. The percentage of successful prosecutions is 87; that is to say, 87 per cent convictions. Some action might have been taken departmentally. I want to distinguish between two different aspects; let us not combine the two. Today, unfortunately they are combining two things. One is the redressal of public grievance and the other is corruption. All these combined together naturally affect the common man; I fully agree. Where a man is aggrieved because of courruption, we have already a machinery. Wherever a man is aggrieved not because of corruption but because of neglect of duty or dereliction of duty which does not amount to dishonesty, we have to look to the cases how these delays occur and if we take out the root of the delay, then this very cause of the grievance will not remain. It is a matter which requires further studies. I was going to say that Government's attitude in this respect was to move forward in a way that it should be possible for us to meet the demands of the people so that their grievances are redressed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When will it move?

Shri Hathi: It is already moving . . . (*An. Hon. Member*: They are considering to move). It is not considering to move. Mr. Deo made a point about the licences. There also both these things are there. It may be corruption; it may be a public grievance not minus corruption. It is not that the Government has not moved or "when it will move". It has already moved. The House is ware that we have already a special consultative group of the Members of Parliament consisting of both the Houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and as recently as the 14th April, if I am not mistaken there was a meeting of this committee. The Members of this group are, Shri M. P. Bhargava, Shri Sudhir Ghose, Shri A. D. Mani, Shri M. Govinda Reddy, Dr. Siddhu, Shri B. K. P. Sinha and Shri Gopi Krishna Vijayavargiya from Rajya Sabha and from Lok Sabha Shri Chaturvedi, Shri Hanumanthaiya, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Y. P. Mandal, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Masani, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri Vasudeven Nair, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Shri D. C. Sharma—he was not there on that day unfortunately—and so on. At that meeting, this very question was discussed. The question of such a machinery as Ombudsman was or what should it be was considered by this group on administrative reform. This special group on administrative reform which consisted of Members of both the Houses considered the question. At that meeting, the Home Minister, intervening, said:

> "The Government did not want the Vigilance Commissioner's organisation to get mixed up with a machinery for redress of grievances. The idea of giving supervisory powers to an outside agency in respect of redress of grievances has still not been accepted and requires to be very carefully examined in the context of the demand made for Ombudsman. This question could be one of the matters to be studied by the Group if so desired."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे हैं और हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Appoint an Ombudsman.

An hon. Member: Let the Home Minister continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the question of quorum has been raised, he cannot continue. Let the quorum bell be rung—Now, there is quorum, The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Hathi: Ultimately concluding the discussion for the day, the Home

Minister said that on three items, this committee or group of Members of Parliament consisting of both the Houses where all the parties were represented, should concentrate in the first instance. Therefore, a panel of Members of Parliament from this group with certain other Members also can be there.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The idea is to see that it is postponed at least until 1967.

Shri Hathi: The three subjects were: firstly, the question of administrative delays, secondly, the question of having a machinery for the redress of grievances in the context of the demand for Ombudsman; thirdly, the question of controls. These three are the subjects which will be taken up for study by the special consultative group of Members of Parliament on administrative reforms.

Therefore, what I mean to suggest is this. I am not at all opposed to the idea of having a machinery for redress of grievances. There should be some machinery. Last time also I accepted the principle and I gave an assurance that we are considering the matter. We have moved a bit further in the sense that we have had several cells in different ministries. In addition to that there is now this study group of Members of Parliament.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: That study group is not appointed by the House.

Shri Hathi: It is not. That is exactly the point. Do we want work to be done or do we want a particular fashion only?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We do not want it to be indefinitely postponed as has been done hitherto all the time.

Shri Hathi: It will not be indefinitely postponed. Therefore, Sir, for two reasons I cannot accept the resolution. One is that a Committee of Parliament had already been appointed. The Santhanam Committee has made its recommendations. Now the question is one of implementation. This special consultative group will advise, and I can say in all sincerity that whatever the study group advises it shall be our endeavour to have some machinery which would redress public grievances. I would, therefore, request Dr. Singhvi to withdraw his resolution.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will it be included in its terms of reference?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I am extremely thankful to all the esteemed and honourable colleagues who have participated in the discussion, who have contributed a great deal to the crystallisation of ideas and to make the demand more intense and more pressing in the country and on the Government. The Government must have been impressd, I hope, if it is impressed by anything democratic, by the remarkable near unanimity and consensus of opinion from all sides of the House (*Interruption*). It appears to me that this was a meaningful consensus and by ignoring this consensus the Government is really undoing its own image deliberately by not respecting democratic opinion.

Shri Hathi: We are not ignoring.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am particularly grateful to Shri Dwivedy who clinched the issue by putting categorically a forthright question to the Minister. He asked, what are the intentions of this Government in respect of this vital issue, and whether it intends to do anything at all except to postpone the issue, except to make sure that this proposal is not implemented into a proper institution for the benefit of this country.

Shri Vidyalankar sounded a slight note of dissent. I should like, in particular, to say that the two reasons which he had adduced actually cancelled each other. He said that the resolution does not lie because the report of the Home Ministry on page 5

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already accepts the idea of Ombudsman. Secondly, he said that one more institution like the Ombudsman would do no good. I am not able to reconcile the two arguments by any stretch of logic or imagination. I have great respect for my hon. friend, Shri Vidyalankar, but....

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: I said, one more institution in addition to what the Government already has.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Precisely that.

I do not think we have here even an earnest attempt, a token of the government's seriousness or sincerity in the matter.

The hon. Minister started out his reply by saying that we already had a Committee namely, the Santhanam Committee. It has been used, I think, more as an excuse, a very lame excuse. I should like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the Government has not been able to accept the most important recommendation of the Santhanam Committee in respect of appointing a national panel for eradicating corruption in high political places. This was the question raised here in the course of the discussion by a member of the Santhanam Committee, Shri Khadilkar. He asked this question, and I know the Minister has no reply to give. Nearly one and a half years or more have lapsed and the Government, each time we put a question or raise a discussion, say that the matter is receiving attention. They have learnt at the feet of their precursors, the bureaucrates, this language which deeply displeases us all, and I think this bulk-passing is only going to do a tremendous amount of damage to the cause of progress and to the cause of creative effort in streamlining our constitutional and administrative machinery.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): He says, it does not include politicians and Ministers.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I do indeed. I am afraid, I am not impressed by any of the arguments of the Minister, even though I have very great personal regard for my hon. friend, Shri Hathi.

He said that the Santhanam Committee had not recommended Ombudsman. The Minister would be good enough to recall that the Santhanam Committee was appointed only for the purpose of working out procedures for the eradication of corruption. As I have pointed out, Ombudsman is not only an institution for eradication of corruption, it is something more, in addition to it; it is an institution for making available to the common citizen of this country, an adequate machinery for ventilating, for having his grievances investigated and for having his grievances redressed.

In the first place, the Minister does not implement the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee in respect of appointing a national panel. In the second place, he says, at any rate, we had a Committee of Members of Parliament. And yet the Minister would claim that we are considering the matter which is extremely complex, which defies all human effort, so far as the Government of India is concerned and, therefore, the Government of India is still considering what the functions of this body should be, and how this body should be brought into existence. It is a very sad commentary on the understanding and the earnestness of this Government.

I would like to draw your attention to another argument which was adduced by the hon. Minister. He says that there is no need to appoint any other Committee of Members of Parliament. And yet he has I think adduced the best argument for appointing another committee. Because, for the last two and a half years whenever I have been raising this subject, time and again, on the floor of the House, all that I could elicit from them was there are different kinds of Ombudsman in different countries, they have different functions, they have different jurisdic-

tions,—as if I am not aware of the variations—and, therefore, the Government of India is considering as to what would be the best to adopt for our own country. Now, this is precisely the purpose for which I thought that perhaps if the Government of India were not able to see the light, we would be able to show them the light, if the Government do not have the capacity of entangling confusion, the capacity of willingness or readiness to accept in an open-minded spirit a suggestion made by a Member with the feeling that such a suggestion would contribute to the benefit of the nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I would like to know why it is that the Government all the time express their inability or difficulty in being able to finalise the functions of this institution. The Vigilance Commission, the Minister has pointed out, is only for official corruption; it does not deal with ministerial corruption. The national panel which was recommended by the Santhanam Committee is not accepted by the Government as yet. But, so far as the redressal of grievances are concerned, the Government it content to repeat *ad infinitum* and *ad nauseam* that it is receiving their most benevolent consideration, perhaps in the perspective eternity.

It appears to me that the Government has been prone, as in many other fields, to hunt with the hounds and hide with the hare. They do not want to completely disown an idea, which is a popular idea, and yet they have not the courage, they have not the imagination or the creative approach to face up to new ideas. If the old Walrus were around, he would not have talked of cabbages and kings but he would have referred to the utter confusion which characterises the administration of this country.

We were greatly heartened when the present Home Minister, soon after he took the mantle of his present offise, came out with what appeared to be a very audacious, and, what now appears to be, a somewhat thoughtless declaration of his intention to sacrifice himself in a spirit of self-righteous self-immolation if he were not able to eradicate corruption from this country within a few years. I do not know what his intentions in that respect are, but I do not think that the country is entitled to ask this Ministry and this Government to give us an earnest of its willingness and its sincerity really to constitute a body, really to bring into existence a mechanism which would serve the purpose which I have outlined.

Shri Nanda, I should like to say in brief and in passing, has a touch both of the yogi and the commissar. He has a bit of the Sadhu Samaj and a bit of the Congress Socialist Forum; a bit of astrology and a bit of planning. It is, therefore, very difficult for me to solve the riddles in which the Government formulate their stand.

Shri Kapur Singh: Planning goes well with astrology.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems that the spectre of corruption hovers over this country very heavily today. It seems that grievances of the people are crying to the skies and that corruption has acquired the quality of a lurid and grotesque dream in this country which haunts the body-politic all the time. I fear that the reply, which the Minister has given, will crack the image of its sincerity. Perhaps it is too much to hope that this Government might yet be able to pick up the livid fragments into which the image has broken by taking up this idea and seeking to implement it in right earnest before it is too late.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: What about politicians and ministers? Are they included?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Yes, they would be included in the idea that I have outlined.

Before I conclude, I only have this to say. I would characterise the

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Minister's reply as a brush-off reply, a reply which does not redound to the credit of a minister who is as understanding and responsive as Shri Hathi is known to be, a reply which, I think, constitutes one of the many fragments in the pile of broken promises of the Government and a reply which perhaps suggests that the Government thinks that it is quite self-sufficient, that it does not have to make a reasoned rebuttal of a good case in Parliament because it has a brute majority....

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Do not say "brute majority".

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: ....a reply which is so obtuse that it is completely confined to its own private mythology in these matters and is not open-minded at all. I am very sorry that it has now become a matter of conscience and I am unable to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the amendments to the vote of the House first. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

after "Members of Parliament", *insert*—

"consisting of ten Members of Lok Sabha and five Members of Rajya Sabha, with instruction to make a report to this House within three months,". (1)

The motion was negatived.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: There was not a single "No".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it again then.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is no use putting it again. Now the matter is closed; it is over now. You cannot put it again. But we merely wish to represent that there was not a single "No".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall put Shri D. C. Sharma's amendment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I withdraw it.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put Shri Yashpal Singh's amendment. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

omit "including the possibility of establishing an institution analogous to the institution of Ombudsman existing in Scandinavian countries as well as in New Zealand". (3).

The motion was negatived.

18 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of Parliament should be constituted to examine the form and feasibility of bringing into existence suitable machinery for investigation and redress of public grievances, including the possibility of establishing an institution analogous to the institution of Ombudsman existing in Scandinavian countries as well as in New Zealand."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There should be quorum when the vote is taken. There is no quorum now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum.

An hon. Member: There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will count the number.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोरम नहीं है कोरम के बिना काऊंटिंग कैसे हो सकती है?

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 15] **AYES** **[18.02 hrs.**

Alvares, Shri	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.	Kapoor Singh, Shri	Singhri, Dr. L. M.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Warior, Shri
Himmatsinghji, Shri	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand		

NOES

Alva, Shri A. S.	Hem Raj, Shri	Rao, S hri Jaganatha
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Balakrishnan, Shri	Krishna, Shri M.R.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Balmiki, Shri	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Basappa, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Muthiah, Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Subbaraman, Shri
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Raju, Shri D. B.	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Chuni Lal, Shri	Raju, Dr. D. S.	Valvi, Shri
Dass, Shri C.	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Rane, Shri	Vidyalankar. Shri A. N.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes*—14, Noes--37**.

The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

18.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE OF INDIAN BORDERS

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I to move:

"This House is of opinion that the arrangements for defence of Indian borders (with Pakistan, China and Burma) should be further improved and their protection should be under the overall supervision of the Defence Forces."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue the speech on the next day. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 A.M.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 26, 1965/Vaisakha 6, 1887 (Saka).

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*Ayes: The name of one member could not be recorded.

**Noes: The names of four mem bers could not be recorded.

GIPND—LSD—407 (Ai) LS—31-5-65—970.